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Pear Time—by SAMUEL MYSLIS

HERBERT VERE EVATT . . . Small Powers and the Charter

M. HARGER . . . 'Ike' at Abilene

SYMPOSIUM . . . Broadcast Congress?

AUG 29 1945

Rotarian

PEOPLE, AN AIRLINE AND *The Age of Flight*



An airline is composed of many parts . . . planes and hangars . . . terminals and ticket offices . . . commissary kitchens . . . machine shops. And it is made up of people—the organization of people that run the airline.

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and

here's a kiss for being you—a woman with brains enough in your pretty head to make sure we don't buy a single thing we don't need in times like these—because you know a crazy wave of spending in wartime would march America straight into inflation. Baby, I sure knew how to pick 'em the day I married you!

ONE PERSON CAN START IT!

You give inflation a boost

- when you buy anything you can do without
- when you buy above ceiling or without giving up stamps (Black Market!)
- when you ask more money for your services or the goods you sell.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. Buy and hold all the War Bonds you can afford—to pay for the war and protect your own future. Keep up your insurance.

HELP US KEEP

PRICES DOWN

A United States War message prepared by the War Advertising Council; approved by the Office of War Information; and contributed by this magazine in cooperation with the Magazine Publishers of America.



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DEAGAN
HARMONICALLY TUNED
Carillons



Comment on ROTARIAN articles
by readers of THE ROTARIAN

Talking it over

Soldier Letter 'One of Best'

Finds A. D. FRISTOE, *Rotarian Insurance Underwriter*
Siloam Springs, Arkansas

I have read the article *A Letter to a Soldier*, by Edward A. Lapham [THE ROTARIAN for August], several times, and believe it to be one of the best things that has come to my desk in many months or years.

What a blessing it would be to the youth of our country if the men who are always making speeches or writing articles would all turn away from the idea, that should have never have been used at all and that is thoroughly worn out now, that *our* Government owes everyone a soft job at high pay, and play up the idea contained in this letter: that no one has a right to expect his fellow citizens to support him unless he is wholly incapacitated.

Rufe's Last Picture

From EDWARD WRAY, *Rotarian Publisher*
Railway Purchases and Stores
Chicago, Illinois

That was a fine tribute which Paul P. Harris paid our dear old friend Rufe Chapin [My Friend 'Chape'] in the August number of THE ROTARIAN, and one which is highly appreciated by the host of Rotarian friends everywhere who loved Rufe.

It occurs to me that others might be interested in seeing a copy of a picture which I took of Rufe at the time he spoke briefly before the Chicago Rotary Club, of which he had been a member since September, 1905. Rufe had been in the hospital for some months before

this time, but gave a brilliant speech before our Club that day.

This picture [see cut], taken with a Zeiss Contax, is probably the last one ever made of Rotary International's long-time Treasurer. It shows Herbert J. Taylor, a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago (now the First Vice-President of Rotary International), at the rostrum. To his left are Chesley R. Perry, who was then President of the Chicago Rotary Club, but known to Rotarians all over as Secretary of Rotary International from 1910 to 1942; Max H. Hurd, Incoming Chicago Club President; and Rufe, characteristically smoking a long black cigar.

Cities Need Rebirth

Says LOWELL BAKER
Administrative Secretary
Nat'l Assn. of Real Estate Boards
Chicago, Illinois

I was most interested in the fine article in the July issue of THE ROTARIAN having to do with postwar studies of New Castle, Indiana [Plan Your Town for 50 Years to Come, by Eliel Saarinen and Robert Swanson]. The rehabilitation of our cities is a most necessary thing for our postwar and future plans. The constant calling of this to the attention of the public is vital. Your treatment of the subject is excellent.

Plan Housing Solution Now

Urge JOHN H. FAHEY, *Commissioner Federal Home Loan Bank Adminstrn.*
Washington, D. C.

The city-planning article, *Plan Your Town for 50 Years to Come*, by Eliel Saarinen and Robert Swanson [THE ROTARIAN



"Rufe" at the Chicago Rotary Club—believed to be the last picture taken of the man (extreme right) who served Rotary International as Treasurer for 33 years. (See letter.)

ROTARIAN for July], is an excellent statement and I hope it will receive widespread attention among Rotarians. To provide for the people of this country the kind of housing to which they are entitled at reasonable costs after the war, it is in my opinion of great importance that city planning in connection with the solution of housing problems receive prompt attention and that every enterprising community in the country should organize now to see that we deal with these problems constructively, without delay.

Spotlight Canada

Suggests MRS. W. HENRY FRANCE
General Secretary
English-Speaking Union of the U. S.
New York, New York

Thank you for THE ROTARIAN for July with the very interesting articles about Canada [Canada: *Linking U. S. and Britain*, by Malcolm MacDonald, and *Minnesota Meets Manitoba*, by Samuel M. Strong].

I often think that the English-Speaking Union neglects its near neighbor on the north. This may be because we assume that we have an understanding of Canada, which is often not the case. We have made some effort to point out the war accomplishments of Canada and I know that it is felt by many of our directors that in considering the exchange of students and teachers, we should effect some of these exchanges between Canadian and American students.

Poetic Punch with Lunch

Relayed by L. W. SIFFERD, Rotarian Clergyman
Sugarcreek, Ohio

From time to time we read in THE ROTARIAN about the difficulties which Rotary Clubs are encountering in finding places to eat or people to serve them. We Sugarcreek Rotarians can sympathize with them, because we are beset with the same situation.

But we haven't found the barrier unsurmountable—not by any means. In our Club each member brings his own lunch. One of the fellows has these lines pasted on his lunch box—a verse which, I'm sure, expresses the feelings of all of us as we munch our lunch:

*O they may ration these—
Sandwiches, coffee, cheese,
And ice cream if they please.
But points are never placed
On brethren of good taste—
On fellowship, you see,
Goodwill in you and me;
Contentment, holy glee,
And conversation flowing free.
They cannot ration these!*

On Building a Neighborhood

By G. A. MORRISON, L.A.C.
C.A.P.O. No. 5
Torbay, Newfoundland
RCAF Overseas

I have been receiving THE ROTARIAN for some time now and like it very much. It gives one an idea of what Rotarians the world over are doing for others during these trying times. I am not a member of a Rotary Club myself, but my father has been for about 12 years or more [Continued on page 52]



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

CANADA

A ROYAL WELCOME AWAITS YOU AT CANADA'S ROYAL FAMILY OF HOTELS

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DIRECTION VERNON G. CARDY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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GREENSBORO—O. HENRY. 300 rooms. A modern hotel designed for comfort. Direction Dinkler Hotels. Ralph L. Davis, Mgr. Rates: Eu. \$2.75 up. RM Mon., 1:00.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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PHILADELPHIA
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Manager

TENNESSEE

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ACAPULCO, GRO.—HOTEL EL MIRADOR. All-year paradise. Good service & good food. Carlos Bernard, Owner-Mgr. Rates: Am. \$6.50-\$9.50 U.S. \$1. RM Friday, 8:30 p.m.



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market is available to you—
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The Aims and Objects Committee

A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS Committee of Rotary International consists of a Chairman and four other members, each one of whom has his respective responsibility, to wit: the Chairman, education in Rotary; one member, Club Service; one member, Vocational Service; one member, Community Service; one member, International Service.

An alternate is appointed for each of the members, who participates in meetings when his principal is unable to do so; and upon occasion, with special authority of the Board of Directors, he may attend meetings along with his principal.

The duties of the Committee are:

(a) To concern itself with the preparation of plans and with the ways and means for acquainting both Rotarians and the general public with the Objects of Rotary and with the history, organization, and purposes of Rotary International.

(b) To recommend or suggest ways and means to achieve the acceptance and application of the Objects of Rotary.

(c) To prepare, assist in the preparation of, or supervise the preparation of, specific programs, pamphlets, and other literature which may be helpful in the program of Rotary International.

(d) To coöperate with the Secretariat in implementing the plans of the Committee, the program of Rotary International, and the Objects of Rotary.

In this connection, monthly *Program Suggestions for Rotary Clubs* are prepared and sent out from the Secretariat to all Clubs. The *Suggestions* present ideas for Club programs along the various "lanes of service," with notations as to pamphlets on the various topics which may be obtained from the Secretariat, and reference to specific articles in *THE ROTARIAN*.

For instance, suggested topics for September are Club Service: Good Programs—Good Clubs; Vocational Service: The Other Fellow's Business; Community Service: Stop—Look—Listen; Youth Service: The Neglected Handicaps; International Service: Money—A Tool in Rebuilding the Postwar World; and Postwar Planning: How UNRRA Is Working.

Within each Rotary Club there is also an Aims and Objects Committee, whose duty it is to develop a wider local understanding of the Aims and Objects of Rotary, to prepare a comprehensive plan of activities, and to supervise and coördinate activities of its component Committees.

Now that you've read this Little Lesson in English, try it in Spanish—in the parallel translation. If, after that, you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in *REVISTA ROTARIA*, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

EL COMITE de orientación y fines de Rotary International está integrado por un presidente y otros cuatro miembros, cada uno de los cuales tiene a su cargo una misión especial que cumplir: el presidente, educación rotaria; uno de los miembros, régimen interior, otro, relaciones profesionales; otro, asuntos de interés público; y el restante, relaciones internacionales.

Se nombra un sustituto de cada uno de los anteriores que participa en las reuniones cuando el propietario no puede hacerlo, y, a veces, con especial autorización de la junta directiva, puede asistir a reuniones del comité junto con el propietario.

Los deberes del comité son:

(a) Ocuparse en la preparación de planes y buscar las formas y los medios de familiarizar a los rotarios y al público en general con los fines de Rotary o con la historia, organización y propósitos de Rotary International.

(b) Recomendar y sugerir los medios y las formas necesarios para lograr una buena acogida a los fines de Rotary, y conseguir que se pongan en práctica tales fines.

(c) Preparar, ayudar a preparar, o vigilar la preparación de programas especiales, de folletos y de otro material informativo que pueda ser útil para el cumplimiento del programa de Rotary International.

(d) Cooperar con la secretaría de Rotary International a la ejecución de los planes del comité y a que se cumplan el programa de Rotary International y los fines de Rotary.

Con este objeto la secretaría prepara y envía a todos los clubes *Sugestiones de Programas para Rotary Clubs*. Las sugerencias ofrecen ideas para programas de club, de acuerdo con los varios "conductos de servicio", y con referencias a folletos que pueden obtenerse de la secretaría sobre los diversos temas y con mención de artículos especiales de *THE ROTARIAN*.

Por ejemplo, los temas sugeridos para septiembre son: Régimen Interior, Buenos Programas—Buenos Clubes; Relaciones Profesionales, El Negocio Ajeno; Asuntos de Interés Público, Deténgase—Vea—Escuche; Servicio Pro Juventud, Los Impedimentos Descuidados; Relaciones Internacionales, El Dinero—Un Instrumento para la Reconstrucción del Mundo de la Postguerra; y Planes de Postguerra, Cómo Viene Trabajando la ANUAR.

En el seno de cada Rotary club también hay un comité de orientación y fines, cuyos deberes son procurar una mejor comprensión local de la orientación y fines de Rotary, preparar un plan amplio de actividades y vigilar y coordinar las actividades de los comités que lo integran.

SEPTEMBER, 1945

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Presenting This Month

LONG in demand among Chicago businessmen as a teacher of public speaking, R. E. PATTISON KLINE has given thousands of executives a knowledge of parliamentary niceties that enables them to take

the floor or wield the gavel with an unruffled serenity. A Past Program Chairman of the Chicago Rotary Club, he has been a member of "Old Number One" for 24 years.

One of three Abileneans who helped DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER apply for admission to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, CHARLES M. HARGER has long been a prominent figure in Kansas country journalism. Civic-minded, he has served on the State Board of Regents, was a charter member of the Abilene Rotary Club.



Rotarians who attended Rotary's 1939 Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, will recall young DARREL L. BRADY and his speech. Then a Rotary Club-loan student at the University of Minnesota, he had pack-sacked over much of the globe and spoke for the youth of the world. Now he is CAPTAIN BRADY of the United States Army Air Forces—a hero who suffered fractures of both legs and his back in an air crash, who wears the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross, and who has totalled more than 600 hours of combat flying. He is temporarily on leave on a ranch in California.



As he wrote in *Saving Britain's Boys* in THE ROTARIAN for December, 1944, TOM ROSE, of Birmingham, England, has retired from his duties as manager of Barclay's Bank, Ltd., earlier than he had once planned to devote his entire time to voluntary service work. Immediate Past President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, he now heads Rotary's Aims and Objects Committee.

—THE CHAIRMAN



Photo: Australian News & Information Bureau

Eyes Right!

Much more concerned about food than obeying military orders from the G. I.'s on the fence are these kangaroos in the zoo at Mackay, Australia. The shutter-clicking barrage is part of the fun provided U. S. soldiers on furlough by the American Red Cross at this rest center, located on Queensland's sunny sugar-cane coast. For other pictures see page 41.

Eyes Are on Rotary

By Tom Rose

Rotarian, Birmingham, England;
Chairman, Aims and Objects Committee,
Rotary International

IN A NOTABLE article in THE ROTARIAN last month, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., told why Rotary International had been invited to provide consultants to the United States delegation at the San Francisco Conference. He said:

It was a simple recognition of the practical part Rotary's members have played and will continue to play in the development of understanding among nations.

Anthony Eden recently told the Rotary Club of Leamington Spa and Warwick, England, in which he holds honorary membership:

The Rotary movement can do far more to promote international understanding than any Foreign Secretary. It is this fundamental understanding that counts, and in that task, with all my heart, I wish Rotary well.

I believe it is true that in my own country, during the last year alone, there has been hardly any member of His Majesty's Government—outside the Prime Minister—who has not spoken to Rotary Clubs. I dare say the same thing is true of many other countries in which we have Rotary Clubs. At the San Francisco Conference 29 members of delegations or staff experts were Rotarians, seven of them delegation heads. Some 75 members of the United States Congress are Rotarians, and two active Rotarians have recently been made members of the President's Cabinet.

Such facts attest an increased status for Rotary. I do not think it has come because of our International Service activity. Nor do I think it due to our Vocational Service work, although I do like to think that we do get increased personal status because it is a little more common than it was formerly to hear, "He is all right. He is a Rotarian."

No, Rotary's present position is, it seems to me, the direct result of two things: first, the discovery by leading publicists of "our platform"—the fact that each week

Comment on what has powered the movement and the road to take to give it further opportunities for service.

business and professional leaders in 5,400 communities of the world meet and are willing to listen to speakers who have something to say; second, the impressive amount of Community Service which Clubs have done.

The basis of our movement is, we say, fellowship. It is the magnet that draws men to Rotary. But we must have more than fellowship. To develop a program which shall justify a progressively increasing status, Rotary needs able leadership.

I have developed a great anxiety on this question of leadership of Rotary. Surely, anyone who shares this feeling will also deplore the tendency in some Rotary groups to elect men for reasons other than their ability to lead other men in service. As a businessman and as a Rotarian, I am convinced that it is not short of stupidity to put men in any office just because they want the job or just because they will be hurt if they are passed over, or, worse still, because it is their turn to have it. If Rotary International is to advance, Rotarians must take a sustained interest in persuading our very best men to accept positions of leadership in our Clubs, Districts, and central councils.

For Rotary to exercise that greater influence in the world, which we think it will, we must be more than a collection of so many Clubs. We are an international organization and the only one of its kind. Can we in the difficult postwar years set an example for a divided world by our unity? Are we, in short, capable

of running our own organization, and to keep it international?

A great danger lies in our spread to so many lands. Already efforts have been made to break down the structure into nationalistic parts which would be molded, it has been suggested, to meet the traditions and the character of each nation. Therein lies the broad and easy road to impotency and therein is the force which, if not bridled, will shatter the confidence that growing numbers of men are placing in the Rotary way of spreading the spirit of neighborliness across psychological, economic, and political barriers that separate villages and towns, provinces and nations.

Eager for quick results, disappointed when they are not attained, we can easily lose heart and forget that the ills we would like to cure are the ills of a very old world. In continuing union is our strength to cope with them.

TO SUSTAIN our effort, we must repeatedly remind ourselves of our great dream. It is that our organization shall continue to spread over the earth. It is that eventually there will be in every sizable community a body of men comprising all parties and all creeds who, whilst they realize the frailties of human nature, will be making in all their contacts with other men a sincere effort to put service above self, to make this world a better place, and to make life a worthier thing. To the degree that we achieve this, the status of Rotary will be high and deserved.

Guest Editorial





CANDID-camera studies of the author, snapped at the San Francisco Conference, where he was heralded as the champion of the smaller nations. Trained in law, Dr. Evatt served Australia as Attorney General. Since 1941 he has been the Foreign Minister.



Photos: UNCIO: Acme

Small States and the Charter

The Conference at San Francisco started with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a world organization: it finished with a document much broader in scope.

By Herbert Vere Evatt

Minister for External Affairs of Australia

THE Dumbarton Oaks plan for a World Organization, drafted at a time when the Allies were engaged in some of the worst battles of the war, naturally was drawn up in terms which emphasized very greatly the maintenance of peace and security. The smaller nations, however, and even the European nations which have until recently been occupied, do not seek peace and security *only*.

They realize that peace and security are possible under a world domination by one dictatorial power. One can have peace and security and with them tyranny and injustice enforced at the point of a sword. In the days of the Roman Empire, whose power extended over most of the known globe, the phrase used was *Pax Romana*.

But peace can be a positive thing. The smaller nations look to the World Organization to promote not only peace and security, but increased welfare, justice, observance of human rights, and the progressive development of friendly relations between nations based on economic and social security and justice.

The Charter proposed at Dumbarton Oaks was, therefore, very largely redrafted at San Francisco. While maintenance of peace and security remained the prime objective, new emphasis was put on matters only indirectly related to the maintenance of peace and security. Thus the Charter now contains provisions for a stronger Assembly, for a more effective Economic and Social Council, and for a Trusteeship Council.

At San Francisco, literally hundreds of amendments were proposed to the Dumbarton Oaks text. Most of them were in the direction of increasing the status and functions of the World Organization.

The effect of those adopted is to give more attention to the removal of those frictions likely to threaten the maintenance of peace and to the encouragement of those positive actions which, in the course of time, should make the responsibilities of the Security Council less onerous.

The Great Powers, in many instances, supported these amendments and were in agreement with the shift of emphasis. But it was the smaller powers, so much more dependent on world conditions and affected by them, that pointed out the importance of the positive aspects of the Charter as opposed to the purely security or preventive aspects.

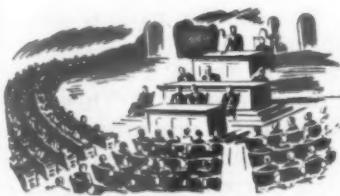
Perhaps the greatest improvement was the change which enables the Assembly to discuss and to make recommendations on any question or matter within the scope of the Charter. This has made the Assembly "the town meeting of the world" and an important "organ" to reflect world opinion on any matter. People in public life realize, as their experience increases, that only through the threshing out of issues in public debate do we get understanding of views that at first seem completely contradictory. That makes progress possible.

Also highly important was the change made at San Francisco in the status and functions of the Economic and Social Council. This one-time anemic body was transformed into a full-blooded one, with prospect of continuous growth and effectiveness. Another important step forward was inclusion of a chapter on Trusteeship, setting up the Trusteeship Council which will give attention to dependent or backward peoples.

The so-called "veto" power of

HERE'S HOW THE SMALL NATIONS FIT IN

The United Nations has these six "principal organs." Only on the Security Council is the voice of small nations notably restricted, in recognition of the military might of the Big Five, but even here two of their votes are needed for it to act.



General Assembly

WHAT IT IS

This is "the town-hall meeting of the world." Each member of The United Nations has one vote. A two-third vote is required on all "important questions," otherwise a simple majority suffices. It meets annually, but special sessions may be called at the request of a majority of its members or the Security Council.

WHAT IT DOES

It may discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter and make recommendations to Security Council—but is limited in dealing with a specific security question. It selects six two-year (small nation) members to Security Council, all 18 members of Economic and Social Council, several Trusteeship Council members.



Security Council

Five of its 11 members are "permanent"—the so-called Big Five, the U. S., Russia, Britain, China, France. Any seven can rule on "procedural" matters. On other questions—e.g., application of force and amendments to the Charter—all Big Five and two small-nation members must vote "yes" to get action.

It has "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." It can call for settling disputes by (1) pacific means—e.g. negotiation; (2) "complete or partial" breaking off relations—e.g., economic, air, diplomatic, etc.; (3) force. It must report annually to the General Assembly.



Economic and Social Council

In this body lies much hope for the eventual reduction of causes of war. Its 18 members are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. It deals with international economic, social, cultural, health, educational matters; also human rights and fundamental freedoms. Decisions are made by simple majority vote.

It is empowered to make studies and to offer recommendations to the Assembly or United Nations members or associated "specialized agencies." "It may make suitable arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations," as the U.S. delegation did with 42 (Rotary included) at San Francisco.



Trusteeship Council

Purpose: To promote welfare of peoples in "trust territories" leading to "self-government or independence"—"a sacred trust." Membership: the Big Five, trust administrators, enough more States, elected by the Assembly, to make the number of members not administering trusts equal to those that do.

It plans the report which administering States must make to the Assembly on their trusts. It works with the Assembly in considering reports, studying petitions, and making periodic visits to trust territories. It is to consult with the Economic and Social Council and other specialized agencies on occasion.



International Court of Justice

This is a NEW body—but based on the old Permanent Court of International Justice. Its 15 members hold office nine years and are elected by the Assembly and Security Council. Nine make a quorum for sitting. Official languages are French and English. Judgments are final and without appeal. Its seat is The Hague.

United Nations members (and other States under specified conditions) MAY accept as compulsory the Court's jurisdiction on international-law questions, treaty interpretations, breaches of international obligations. Recourse to the Security Council is possible when a party fails to follow a judgment of the Court.



Secretariat

This comprises the working staff of The United Nations, headed by the Secretary-General, appointed by the Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. Appropriate staffs are assigned to the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. Location of the Secretariat has not yet been decided upon.

The Secretary-General is chief administrative officer of The United Nations, functioning as such at all meetings of all principal organs except the Court. He may call the Security Council's attention to any matter which he thinks may threaten peace and security, and must make annual reports to the Assembly.

the "Big Five" members of the Security Council was not removed, as many nations wished. Neither was the veto on amending the Charter, though it was retained by a very narrow vote. Australia proposed that there should be no individual Great Power veto on any of the processes of conciliation. Our proposal lost, although it would have been adopted but for the plain intimation by the Great Powers that the Charter would not be signed if the amendment carried. However, our efforts did contribute to the making of a solemn undertaking by the Great Powers that every dispute before the Security Council would be discussed and considered.

NEVERTHELESS, improvements in the Dumbarton Oaks plan which were made at San Francisco were great, as I have noted, and the small powers played an effective and invaluable part in their achievement. Among the Australian proposals which were accepted were the following:

1. Amendment to lay down a governing principle aimed at protection of territorial integrity and political independence of member States.

2. Provision that peaceful settlement shall proceed not arbitrarily, but in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.

3. A specific provision that the only permissible intervention of the Organization in matters of domestic jurisdiction shall be in the case of actual enforcement measures by the Security Council.

4. The most vital amendment to extend the Assembly's right of discussion and recommendation to all matters and questions within the scope of the Charter (which necessarily includes preamble, purposes, principles, and all the activities of the Organs).

5. Amendment preventing freezing of disputes in the Security Council (as occurred in the League of Nations) by requiring the Security Council to report to the Assembly or the member States immediately after it has ceased to deal with the dispute.

6. Amendment designed to insure that all the special military agreements to place forces and facilities at the disposal of the Security Council shall be made not by members *inter se*, but by the Security Council with each member or group of members.

7. Amendment to make certain that in the election of nonpermanent members of the Security Council special regard shall be had, first, to proved ability to contribute to international security and then to geographical representation.

8. The substance of Australia's amendment specifically providing for the right of self-defense in case of inaction by the Security Council was incorporated in Senator Vandenberg's formula on regional arrangement.

9. Amendments to the economic and social chapter to include the promotion of full employment and higher living standards amongst the purposes of the Organization.

10. Inclusion of a definite pledge by each member to take action to promote (*inter alia*) the objective of full employment by joint and separate action in coöperation with the Organization.

11. An amendment designed to secure that the objective of the Organization will be that fundamental human rights shall not only be respected, but observed.

12. Amendments to enlarge the powers of the Economic and Social Council to enable it to call conferences, to prepare conventions, to coöordinate agencies, and generally to act as a coöordinating economic body.

13. Seven Australian amendments to the new chapter on Trusteeship, including a general declaration of trusteeship in relation to all nonself-governing countries and the specifying of obligations of the Trustee as including (a) just treatment of the peoples concerned, (b) their protection against abuses, (c) their promotion of constructive measures of development, (d) encouragement of research, (e) full coöperation with other international bodies, and, most important, (f) the transmission regularly to the World Organization of full statistical information relating to economic, social, and educational conditions of the native peoples.

14. The removal of the individual veto on constitutional amendments was not obtained; but in coöperation with other smaller nations, the opportunities of special constitutional review were facilitated.

The Australian delegation also assisted Peru in obtaining the adoption of the general rule of practice that meetings of the Assembly shall be open to the public and the press of the world.

Perhaps the most important achievement of the Conference was the work of the smaller nations in liberalizing and making more democratic the Dumbarton Oaks text. This could not possibly have succeeded to the extent indicated herein but for the resolution and steadiness of many na-

tions including important British Commonwealth, Latin-American, European, and Middle East nations. As result of this valuable coöperation, it is certain, in my opinion, that the General Assembly of the World Organization will be a democratic institution, and will not tolerate any resurgence of fascism.

What of the future?

The smaller nations played an effective and important part in drafting the Charter of The United Nations. They showed that, not by pressure of numbers, but by sound reasoning and by clear purpose they could influence the larger powers. So it will be in the future.

The smaller powers have succeeded in providing for themselves a regular "town meeting." They have now a United Nations organization with stated purposes and agreed machinery to bring about higher living standards, full employment, and the observance of fundamental freedoms.

The place of the smaller nations in The United Nations will depend very much on whether their active rôle played at San Francisco will be continued each year at meetings of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

TWOULD be wrong to underestimate several weaknesses of the Charter. It would be far worse to overestimate those weaknesses. Improvements made at San Francisco on the original Dumbarton Oaks proposals must be continued year by year.

Meanwhile, everyone must thrill at the thought of the opportunity that the Charter provides for men of goodwill if we are sufficiently daring and courageous. We shall have to work together if we are to prevent another world catastrophe. Weapons are being developed that could destroy a great city within a few days. Their control must be in the hands of men and an organization of goodwill.

If we really mean to carry into effect the great objectives of the Atlantic Charter—if we really mean to do that—we shall succeed. The words of the Charter written at San Francisco will not matter: *the spirit will give life!*

● *Continuing the sequence explaining the San Francisco Charter . . . No. 48 in the 'Peace Is a Process' series.*

Now That I'm Home

By Captain
Darrel L. Brady

THE FEW of us left of the original squadron were very tired. We had piled up more than 400 combat hours apiece. All of us had lost much weight. We were jittery; most of us were brushing butterflies off our shoulders half the time. Finally, one by one, our orders came to go home. And one day mine came.

I felt a strange mixture of emotions. I was fed up to my nose with fighting, yet the great burst of joy I expected to have was absent. For our old pals who had gone down, there was no going home. Our new crews still had a long road in front of them. When you have grown so close in life and death with such men, it is not easy to break with them. So I flew two more missions. On the last one I saw Staff Sergeant Horton killed. He was a fine soldier and my friend. It is hard to leave your friends in the midst of such hell, but it is harder still to help bury them.

The next day I packed my things in one B-4 bag and helped pilot a transport back to Oahu. The green mountains of Hawaii, bursting on us out of the clouds, were like a bucket of cold water dashed in my face. Here was life, vibrant life, and something that had long been numb in my brain and heart started to tingle again. And then, a few days later, I could see the shore line of the mainland . . . a herd of milch cows winding through the hills to pasture . . . orchards and multicolored roofs of American homes. This was home! An enormous desire to see my dear young wife seized me. . . .

So I am home again. And it is as hard to get used to this life granted anew as it was the life of

"THANK you so much for fighting for us," she said. "We appreciate it and are trying to do our share."



battle. Most people are kind and understanding, like the butcher in St. George. He had some very fine cheese and my wife and I were hungry for cheese. I had only been back a few days and had not had a chance yet to get my ration points. I asked the butcher if cheese required points.

"Yes," he said, "ten points a pound. How much do you want?"

I told him I didn't care for any, but he started to cut the cheese anyway, saying:

"If you had some points, you'd want about half a pound, wouldn't you?"

He reached into his pocket and opened his own purse, took out five red points, and put them in the shop point box. I protested.

"Perfectly all right," he said. "I've got enough points; I have also got a son in the service."

There was the kind lady in the

pet shop on Vermont in Los Angeles. I had taken Sieg, my German shepherd, in with me to get him some food. She praised my dog, looked at my service ribbons, and without questioning rudely about them she just said as she gave me my package:

"Thank you so much for fighting for us. We appreciate it—and are trying to do our share here on the home front."

But then there has been that other kind of person, too, like a woman I met in Santa Barbara. She wanted to know what it felt like to kill people and how long before we get used to it. Everywhere, we who are returning find people who are anxious to hear sensational stories and who rudely pump us about our service ribbons and medals and battle experiences. Then after we have told them what we could, just to be

polite, their morbid thirst hasn't been sated and they add a flippant comment:

"Oh, goodness, did you only fly 50 missions? Why, I know a boy who flew 150." And:

"Oh! Is that only the Air Medal? Our cousin Joe got the Congressional Medal of Honor."

Just remember how you felt when you came back from the funeral of your best friend. Multiply it a hundred times. Add to it that ghastly blood-covered automobile accident you saw. Multiply that one thousand times. Add up your feelings and you will understand a little better why we who return sometimes seem to have chips on our shoulders. And sometimes, because of our oversensitivity, we keep feeling that people are deliberately trying to knock them off.

FOR example: After I had been back in the States a few days, my wife and I had accumulated a small bag of dirty clothes. None of the laundries and cleaners in the town would take anything from anyone except old customers. Finally I found a colored washwoman who accepted it. I am sure there was not more than a half day's work in our bundle and yet after the week was up and I went to get it I was charged \$10. I couldn't help thinking what I had had to do to earn that \$10. As a flying captain, I get paid much more than the average fighting man. A captain's base pay is \$200 a month. For flying he gets \$100

a month extra. In other words, highly paid as I am in comparison to other fighting men, I make about \$10 a day for a 24-hour day of fighting.

It has made me boil as I have watched the way many headwaiters handle some soldiers who are home after a long tour of fighting and want to take wife or sweetheart someplace "real nice." Time and time again I have watched G. I. Joe stand in line much past his turn while the guy in the monkey suit finds the best tables and service for their bejeweled, free-spending civilian clientele.

Why is it that so many people forget that "a man's a man for a' that" and a very human one, even though he wears a uniform? Take the second lieutenants. In the Air Corps, at least, they are the ones who bear the brunt of the fighting. Yet all the while I have been in the service I have known only one family that asked us to send some poor "shavetails" when they called the squadron for men to come out to their home. The private, though lowest in rank, naturally gets the great sympathy of the masses, and the big dog officers get the snooty invitations, but the junior officers somehow seem always to turn up with the dirty end of the stick. One said to me once:

"Damn it all, people act like it is undemocratic to be a lieutenant."

It is true that those of us who have done the fighting like to remember and sometimes too often remind our country that we have

been suffering for all of you. But we have no monopoly on unselfish giving. I am reminded of that everytime I visit a Red Cross blood bank. I like that story of the tough young mug who showed up at one and demanded that they take his blood because:

"Me big brudder is been wounded fightin' in Europe and needs it pretty damn quick."

The kid went through the usual physical exam, and, found fit, ended up on the table watching his dark red stuff bubble up into the sealed bottle. Finally the bottle was filled and he was escorted into a comfortable room to drink a glass of fruit juice and to get his strength back before the nurse dismissed him. When she came to him and asked him how he felt, he said:

"Oke!"

He wanted to know for sure his "big brudder" would get the blood. The nurse told him he could "dedicate" the blood to his wounded brother. When he had painstakingly written his brother's name on the bottle seal, he sat back on the couch and a proud smile crossed his pale face. He looked up earnestly at the nurse, but still smiling, and whispered:

"And now, lady, how soon does I croak?"

No relation to that plucky little blood donor is the owner of a cheap auto court at Spokane. When a sergeant friend of mine arrived at the convalescent hospital there, he brought his wife with him, as the Army doctors told him

Illustrations by Wm. Aubrey Gray



"IT HAS made me boil as I have watched the way many headwaiters handle some soldiers."

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to. They could find no place to live and had to spend two months in that court, where they had to pay the owner \$90 a month for one shabby room and bath. I agreed with the sergeant when he told me he was darn sorry he ever fought for that kind of Americans.

To many people the uniform is the insignia of a sucker to soak. If you doubt that, ask most any serviceman who was working for himself or in business before he joined up, what has happened to his business. Ask some Army or Navy doctor what has happened to his practice since he left to serve his country. Ask the boys who were drafted and had to unload their car and tools in a hurry, who got the best end of the deal caused by the emergency.

Frankly, I'm doing what we call "bitching" in the service. You perhaps are fed up with it. In the service we know it is a wholesome sign of normal morale as long as the men keep "bitching." When they stop, we look for trouble. So while I am at it I'll go on to air one of the biggest gripes of the men doing the fighting.

ONE day after I had entered the Army hospital I read in the paper, a Paterson, New Jersey, dispatch: "32,000 Wright Aeronautical Corporation Employees Are on Strike at the Company's Five Plants in This Area."

How would you feel if you read in tomorrow morning's paper that "32,000 of Uncle Sam's G. I. Joes Crawled Out of Their Mud Holes and Threw Down Their Guns and Quit for a Few Days"?

Incidentally, G. I. Joe's working day lasts 24 hours, seven days a week. He starts out with \$50 a month and has the splendid opportunity of working up to a second looey, and will get an extra \$100 a month for moving all the way up to the line (to where he gets shot at first).

Or how would you feel if tonight in the paper you read: "Mutiny of 32,000 Yankee Fliers for Three Days Has Grounded Every American Heavy Bomber on Every Battle Front of the World"?

Engines are awfully important in this war. Nothing is more important. When you are flying over jungles and water and is-



"THEY HAD to spend two months in that court where they had to pay the owner \$90 a month for room and bath."

lands, you look out at those big fans turning and turning on each wing and you know that the turning of those fans is the only thing between you and horrible death. And you pray to God to keep those engines turning—those big fans of life—yet you know that two of those engines should have been replaced at the last 100-hour inspection—but there were no new engines, and you know that you and your crew's puny lives are not reason enough for those 32,000 men to go to work.

Yes, we fighters can get bitter about this passing-the-ammunition business. And yet to be intelligent and not emotional I want to state clearly that we realize that there is no one particular group—such as the unions or employers—to blame for this equipment stoppage. There are many cases of this home-front desertion, we know, both on the employer and the employee side. And we also know that there are thousands of employees and employers who signed contracts against lock-outs and strikes for the duration, and have kept their contracts to the last letter of the word.

When I read our periodicals, I realize that there are hundreds of great men striving to open our eyes. It is not easy or always profitable in a financial way for men to write such lines as these that were on the editorial page of *The Saturday Evening Post*, November 18, 1944:

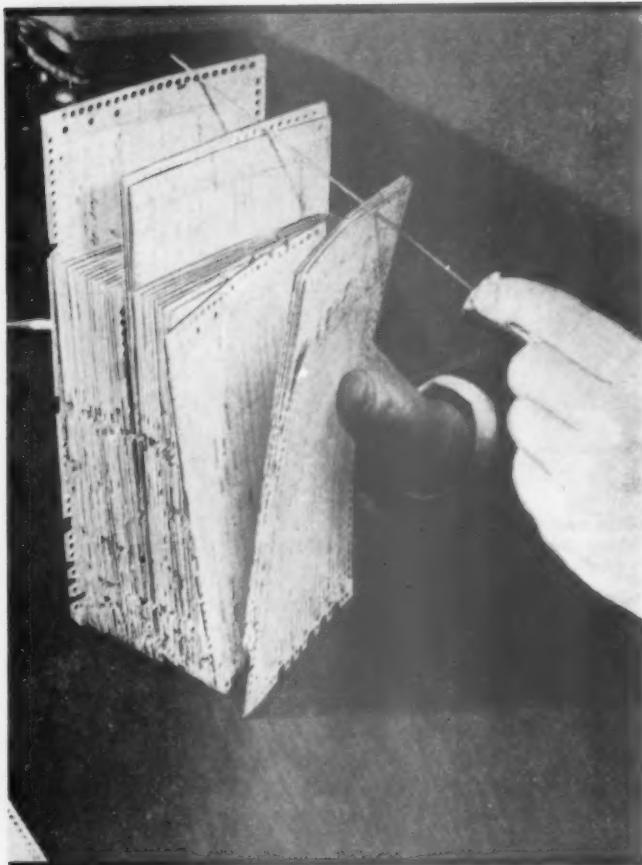
Too much of the planning being

done now "is concerned only with freezing the status quo, so that everybody getting a war-boom price for a bad product or receiving a war-boom wage for not very much work can go on ad infinitum enjoying these benefits as if nothing had happened. Instead of working to produce a brave new world, the idea is to embalm the world we now have."

The courage that it takes to write that kind of truth, I believe, deserves a medal.

All is not right at home. It never was. We servicemen know that. It will take time, but after a while we will learn to become philosophical about conditions we don't like and can't improve. For all along, underneath, we have known that we weren't fighting for a few dollars. If that were the case, every man in the service would quit.

The things we were fighting for I saw and felt that morning over San Francisco. The milch cows and those orchards, those mountains off to the east and streams running down from them, and the vast plains beyond—my land—all of it. In a way it belongs to me now. I helped fight for it, and every time I look out at the mountains and the forests and the fields of this, my America, there is a warmth that comes over me which I would not sell for all the gold at Fort Knox.



MECHANICAL BRAINS: The punch quickly lines up the holes that correspond to a given skill found in various jobs represented by cards.

Photos: (below) U.S. Army; (all others) Lucien Aigner



THESE AIRMEN are planning a mission. They have been trained to read and interpret charts, maps, and other data diagrammatically represented, and to do it quickly and with a reliable accuracy.

Bombardier To Electrical Assembler

JOHNNY SMITH was an office clerk until 1942. Then he became a soldier. Tests showed he would make a good bombardier. And he did.

Now Johnny is home, but his old job is stale beer. He wants to use his hands. He goes to USES (United States Employment Service), where an interviewer, referring to a *Special Aids* book, tells him that bombardiers have skills easily transferred to electrical assembling. So Johnny becomes an electrical assembler—mighty pleased that his three years in the Army weren't wasted.

That's a typical case of the "job family" system at work. For more than ten years, job analysts had been analyzing jobs and classifying the elements of skills involved in each. They developed a complex punch-card file, shown at the left, whereby skills of one job could be correlated with those of another.

When war came, they were ready—and helped "convert" workers to war jobs for which their experience had partially, at least, qualified them. *Right Man! Right Job!* in THE ROTARIAN for February, 1944, showed how it worked—bakers becoming "heat treaters," hairdressers shifting to radio assemblers, manicurists turning to precision-machine work, etc.

Now the emphasis is on fitting Sergeant Johnny Smiths into civilian jobs. Again the "job family" system is proving its worth, as these illustrative pictures demonstrate.



NOW SHIFT the scene to an electrical assembly plant. This young man is reading a blueprint, but the job is, in all its essentials, not greatly unlike the map reading of the fliers shown at the left.



THE BOMBARDIER has learned "the feel" of small tools with which he has often made repairs, sometimes under difficult conditions.



THE SAME SKILL is needed by the electrical assembler as he adjusts delicate mechanisms and makes sure that they work properly.



OPERATING machinery through a panel of switches, meters, and dials is an important part of the bombardier's daily operations.



A REMARKABLY similar setup faces the electrical assembler. He too must be able to concentrate and coordinate his eye and hand.



SIGHTING and making observations through instruments are a part of the bombardier's training. He must be able to grasp the meaning of a situation and translate it into action through machinery.



NOT THE SAME, but similar, is the work of the assembler who must observe through optical instruments and make adjustments on generators, motors, switches, circuit breakers, and other apparatus.



"I-KE!" All Abilene, most of Dickinson County, and visitors from distant cities lined the streets to cheer the General of the Army when he returned to his home town.

STANDING in an open, horse-drawn landau, he had waved and smiled for hours at the cheering throngs that walled the streets of London.

Then from a balcony on the ancient bomb-scarred Guildhall—where gold-and-scarlet-robed dignitaries had just given him token citizenship—he had sent a breaker of laughter rolling over the multitude as he shouted: "I'm a Londoner now. I have as much right to be down in the crowd yelling as you have."

But later in the day, at a stately and ceremonious banquet in the Lord Mayor's Mansion House, he speaks of a prior citizenship in a community 5,000 miles away. "I am not a native of this land," he says. "I come from the very heart of America. The town where I was born and the one where I was reared are far separated from this great city. Abilene, Kansas, and Denison, Texas, would together add in size to possibly one five-hundredth part of Greater London. . . . Yet . . . to preserve his liberty, the Londoner will fight! So will the citizen of Abilene! When we consider these things, then the valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas."

Nothing ever pleased my 6,000 neighbors and me more than that speech. To hear anyone mention your town with favor brings a glow to any citizen with a corpuscle of community pride. To hear the supreme commander of

some 5 million victorious Allied fighting men tell the largest city in the world about it—well, a thing like that puts a strain on your shirt buttons.

We in Abilene were pleased, yes—and yet we weren't surprised, because we know Dwight D. Eisenhower. He has *always* been "Ike" to us. He is one of our local boys. And when, striding back and forth over the grassy carpet of lawn around his boyhood home, he says, "How I love this place!" or tells a crowd of Kansans, "When I get out of uniform, this is the country I'm coming back to," we know he means it. "Ike" Eisenhower never said anything he didn't mean—and besides, Kansas gets you that way.

By this time the whole of the literate world knows how, with eight armies and three air forces, this cheerful, unassuming, but peerless military strategist broke the German war machine in the west . . . how he then went on to receive (but only in behalf of his beloved boys) the unreserved acclaim of London, Paris, Washington, New York, Kansas City, and points west . . . and how he then came home to Abilene. Well, you have read about the parade we gave him, about the 40,000 people who jammed our little city to see him, about the gathering of the great Eisenhower clan at the old home place, with someone making ice cream on the back porch. Is there anything, *anything*, that could be said about Dwight D. Eis-

At Abilene

enhower that hasn't already been said? I think there is.

Ever since those two tumultuous days of his homecoming, some of us who have known and watched him for 40 years or more have been trying to figure out just why it was that the world went wild over "Ike." His titles and stars and splendid achievements partly explain it, of course. But the best single answer we have come up with, and maybe it's a pretty fair answer after all, is that the world has discovered what we knew all the time—that above all else "Ike" Eisenhower is *human*.

His car in the train that brought him into town was supposed to stop, as maybe you read, at Buckeye Street. It overshot the mark by a block so that when he stepped down, he faced not the reception committee, but a throng who'd never dreamed of getting this close to him. "Hello, Bill," he shouted to William Sterl, an Abilene clothier and Rotarian. And that, it seems, was the first thing the General of the Army had to



Photos: Acme

Always 'Ike'

A home-town report on the general who led the United Nations to victory in Europe.

By Charles M. Harger

Abilene Rotarian, Editor, and Chairman of Eisenhower Reception Committee

say to anyone in his old home town. By that time our committee had caught up with him, however, and Mayor Homer F. Strowig handed him "the key to the city," a gilded wooden key 20 inches long. "Golly, thank you a lot!" "Ike" grinned, and in that moment he was as "G. I." as any "G. I." who ever returned to his home-town station platform. Later on in the swirl of events as everyone discovered that "Ike" was still as approachable as he had been when he was young night fireman at the Belle Springs Creamery, someone said: "You may be a big shot over in Europe, but you are just no bigger to us than ever."

Back came the reply riding on a smile: "Who the hell said I was?"

Three teachers who once had "Ike" in their classes still reside in Abilene. When he spied them gliding by in the parade, he waved and, turning to a companion, called off their names with perfect accuracy. Only 35 years and two wars had separated his life from theirs. As I say, here is a *human* being.

Perhaps you read how we worked it. "Ike" led that parade, but so that he could also see it we placed him in a reviewing stand built on the marquee of the Hotel Lamer, once he reached that point on the route. The whole parade pleased him. It was a picture of Kansas, a procession of floats depicting the old cattle days, the coming of the Eisenhowers, the life and times of their boy named Dwight. There was no military—though we had offers of jeeps and

bands and tanks. There were no dancing girls; instead, great loads of flour, of hay, of alfalfa, of poultry, of cattle and hogs. There were horses, over 200 of them, with boys and girls riding. There were replicas of log cabins, of dance halls, of early-day schools. "Ike's" football teammates, now rotund and balding, beckoning to him. "I believe they want me to put on a sweater and get in the game," he laughed.

Here came a beautiful float in royal blue and gold with a large emblem mounted upon it. A sign on it read "Ike's Club." It was the entry of the Rotary Club of Abilene, which two years before had made the General an honorary member, receiving from him a warmly appreciative acknowledgment. Later that day, Gerald Shadinger, who was then President of the Club, presented "Ike" with a scroll setting forth the Objects of Rotary and a gold Rotary lapel button.

"I cannot believe that there would be anything better for all the cities of the United States today than to see that parade," "Ike" told us afterward. "In that parade a whole epoch passed before our eyes. Its beginnings were coincidental with the coming of my own father and mother to this section, in the days of the independent farm and the horse and buggy where each family was almost self-sustaining; certainly the community was self-sustaining."

He would have changed one thing, however. In his little talk—as a Kansan talking to 40,000 Kansans—out in Eisenhower Park after the parade he said: "There was one thing in the parade today



THE SMILE that Abilene remembered. It and a peerless military ability won friendship and respect wherever he has gone.

that was in error. A number of times I saw a sign, 'Welcome to our hero.' As I before mentioned, I am not the hero. I am the symbol of the heroic men you people and all of the United States have sent to war." Now, every great man, if he has any conscience at all, has to say something like that—but when "Ike" said it, his friends and neighbors here felt that it came right from the bottom of his heart. You could almost see the 3,000 Dickinson County families who have blue stars in their window, and the 100 who have gold stars, straighten up a bit as he said it.

"A celebration like this, I fully realize, cannot be held for the return of each," General "Ike" went on, "but in the sum total, if you, as a community, accept each one of those men back to your heart as you have me, not only will you be doing for them the one thing they desire, but for my part you will earn my eternal gratitude."

It was given to a few of us to trespass for a little while upon "Ike's" precious time out at the

MOTHER and son. He spent as much time as he could with her and with his four brothers at the old family home.

square white house where he had lived from age 2 to 20 and where his 83-year-old mother still lives. With his four brothers gathered around (one of them, Milton, is a Rotarian educator in Manhattan, Kansas, by the way) he strode up and down the lawn as if soaking up the fine old feel of the place. "Here," he said, propping a foot up on the porch, "we boys used to share the plots and seek to outdo each other in guessing the market. If we won, we picked up a nice piece of money." The chores of his boyhood, the great times in Mud Creek, the happy days at Abilene "high"—all these memories came back in a flood.

And somehow they turned "Ike's" thinking to the youngsters of today. "It seems to me," he remarked, "that just giving youth the common elements of education is not enough. There ought to be something broader and more far-reaching into their consciousness so that they would have a grasp on government and on the things that are vital in our national life. I would like to see something like that done and some trend in that direction in education."

Did the General of the Army just happen to know that in the small group with him there were a number of Abilene Rotarians and that Rotarians here (proud of the splendid Girl Scout camp they built on the Smoky Hill River) and Rotarians around the world are striving through their active programs of Youth Service to plug that very gap he mentioned? Maybe so.

Was it a specific reference to Rotary—and to his membership in the Abilene Rotary Club—that prompted his next comment? "Through national organizations we coöperate with others in this world. It is through that conception that we hope to preserve the peace, and we cannot have any more wars. If we are going to coöperate effectively, we must first be united among ourselves. We must understand our relationship with the big city and they with us, and then as a whole we must be strong enough to present our own case in a dignified way before the councils of the world."

It doesn't matter whether "Ike"

Eisenhower has ever read the Objects of Rotary or not. A man who talks the way he does, doesn't need to. He knows them instinctively. Listen to what he told the corps of cadets at West Point:

"You must cultivate understanding with anybody you think you have to get along with. To my mind that's the whole civilized world. Stick together and we can lick anybody we have to fight. If we stick together intelligently, we won't have to fight."

And he put the same problem up to crowds that jammed City Hall Park in New York this way: "If we are going to live the years of peace to which this weary world is entitled and which we passionately want for our children, then we must be strong and we must be ready to coöperate and in the spirit of true tolerance and forbearance."

Reporting as a soldier to the Congress of the United States, he called the duty of sending men into battle, knowing that some of

greatest war machine of history, the problems of peace can and must be met. He sees the United Nations strong but considerately humane and understanding leaders in the world to preserve the peace he is winning."

What's ahead for "Ike"? May be he himself does not know. He has firmly denied any implication that he will take a political appointment or be a candidate for any office, saying that he'd go even further in expressing himself on the subject than General William T. Sherman, of Civil War fame, did. He did not give the quotation, but what he alluded to was the famous statement: "I would not accept if nominated; I would not serve if elected."

This I can reveal: that while "Ike" goes on to other tasks, Abileneans and other Americans have planned a war memorial honoring the General. He has promised to deposit therein all his souvenirs, and the five brothers will deed to it the original Eisenhower home and its contents. But can you fittingly raise to a man of such life and verve and good humor only a memorial of cold metal or stone? You can't—and so the new foundation will also aid veterans of World War II and further the education of youth.

I've said all through the foregoing that in "Ike" Eisenhower the world has found more than a supreme commander, more than a General of the Army. It has found a sort of model man—though "Ike" will never speak to me again if he learns I said that. And yet, if not that, what does this final little example say?

To a lifelong friend here in Abilene "Ike" Eisenhower confessed that, yes, it was true; he had turned down fabulous offers for his memoirs, his autobiography, and for movie rights to his life story.

"Only two classes of persons can afford to disregard money," said "Ike." "These are the very rich and the very poor. I belong to the latter class. Of course, I cannot accept any of the many opportunities to gain riches—nor do I have any desire to do so. My duty is always to my country."

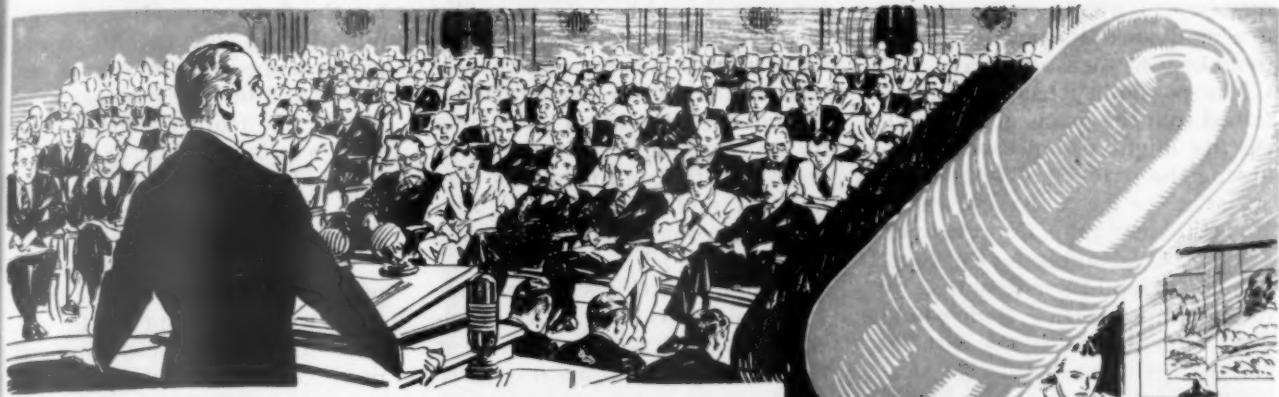
And that is the deeply felt philosophy of Dwight Eisenhower.



REUNION! Petite Mrs. Eisenhower was at the airport when he returned from Europe.

them would be killed or wounded, "a soul-killing task" and said:

"[The fighting man] passionately believes that, with the same determination, the same optimistic resolution, and the same mutual consideration among allies that marshalled in Europe forces capable of crushing what had been the



BROADCAST Congress?

A big 'Yes!' to the question, widely discussed in the U.S.A., and many comments...the debate-of-the-month.

YES!—Says Claude D. Pepper

United States Senator from Florida

IN ITS simplest and most famous definition, democracy is government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed." "Consent," in my vocabulary, implies understanding. Understanding implies knowledge. Most United States citizens have no opportunity to obtain a working knowledge of the methods of Congress. Few can visit Washington to learn for themselves. The rest have to depend on reports of Congressional pro-

ceedings in the press and on the radio which are fragmentary, edited, and only too often biased.

If all United States citizens could listen in on Congress, learn how it works, be able to evaluate the actual performance of their own representatives, and make judgments based on such knowledge, we would have a much more intelligent interchange of opinion between the people and their Congressmen, and consequently a more democratic legislature.

Therefore, I have introduced in the Senate a joint resolution authorizing commercial radio stations to broadcast all or part of the proceedings of Congress, and providing for complete transcriptions of the debates. Under the resolution either the Senate or the House of Representatives would have the right to withhold proceedings from the air if it chose to.

Several critics have made the objection that Congress would find it difficult to compete with Bob Hope or Charlie McCarthy. The debates would not make "entertaining" broadcasts. The press and radio, winnowing the chaff to get at the legislative wheat, it is claimed, do an essential job of editing. Complete broadcasts, these critics say, would only bore the people, making them less, rather



ALABAMA-BORN Claude Pepper is now serving his third term as United States Senator from Florida, where he began a law career in '25. His home is in Tallahassee.



A. H. Winkler

than more, responsive to their obligations as citizens.

In this criticism there are two separate attitudes with which no true democrat can agree. The first is that the people are so drugged with "horse operas" and "soap operas" and light and grand operas that they would not listen to the serious proceedings of government. I do not have so low an opinion of Americans. They are not drugged. They are awake, and they are watchful, as the last elections showed with unmistakable clarity. They know that the future of their security and well-being are under debate on the floors of the two houses of Congress, and they are deeply concerned. They have a right to hear that debate: and they would use that right.

The other attitude is that of certain newspapers which hold that they have the unrestricted right to "predigest" or "clean up" the debates of the national legislature. They do indeed have that right. But only too often it is used as if the blue pencil were wielded by a censor rather than an editor. Freedom of the press becomes a method of abridging the people's inalienable freedom to listen and to learn. Uncensored broadcasts would serve as a check on those

newspapers which sometimes delete or distort the news in order to make it fit their own bias.

The possibility has been mentioned that the privilege of broadcasting might be misused by allowing the practice of "extending remarks" to carry over to radio. It is feared that Congressmen would take advantage of this loophole to "extend their remarks" by radio transcriptions, and would flood their local stations with an endless series of purely political speeches which never actually were spoken in the legislature.

However, the radio audience has a low tolerance level for such material. It can and undoubtedly would turn off its radios if too many speeches of this type were "extended" over the air by their local solons. The nuisance would obviously be self-eliminating.

On the other hand, there is supposed to be a danger that the extension of Congressional immunity from libel and slander suits to the air waves would encourage demagogues to step up their campaigns of personal slander and scurrility. But the problem here is much more basic than one of mere degree. Slander is slander, wherever spoken. That its utterers should be immune from suit on the floor of Congress is no less reprehensible than that they should be immune when the floor becomes a wave length.

Congressional immunity, however, serves a good purpose in other ways, and should not be eliminated merely because a few irresponsible Congressmen misuse the privilege. In the long run, it is more than likely that the broadcast of legislative debates would lead to gathering pressure from the people which would force a greater degree of temperateness in speech upon the offending rabble rousers.

None of these objections has proved valid in previous experience with legislative broadcasts. The legislature of New Zealand, for example, has been on the air for more than eight years, and the results have been excellent. According to an article in *The Empire Review*, New Zealanders have developed "a largely unconscious, but very real, feeling that the actions of one's elected gov-

ernment should be open to public inspection." Captain Leon Weaver, of the United States Marines, commented in the *Radio Daily*: "Windbags who took a lot of time to say nothing brilliantly have been defeated, and members who fumbled and stumbled but who did have something to say have been re-elected."

New York City's experience with the broadcasts of its Council's debates is well known. For two years these programs were among the most popular put on by the city's radio station, WNYC. Comment from the public was overwhelmingly favorable, and more than three-fourths of the letters received emphasized the very real educational value of the program. It was taken off the air, I am told, solely because some members of the City Council felt that the broadcasts damaged their political reputations.

Recently Nathan Straus, of New York's WMCA, has been dramatizing portions of the *Congressional Record* on the air. In a recent letter to me Mr. Straus stated:

"It is my belief that WMCA has not put any feature on the air in the last two years that has achieved a greater acclaim or a wider popular response. There is a real desire on the part of the listening public to hear the debates in the halls of Congress. . . . I have not heard one adverse criticism . . . of our dramatization of the *Congressional Record*."

Thus, both reason and experience prove that broadcasts of Congressional debates would be a strong weapon in the armory of democracy. It would educate, enlighten, and inform the people, and result in a more responsive and responsible electorate during the crucial years to come.

A Dash . . . A Danger

J. EDD McLAUGHLIN, *Executive Vice-President, Security State Bank & Trust Company; Past International Director, Ralls, Texas*

To wire the halls of Congress for sound would be to encourage a senseless, disruptive scramble for the microphone which could destroy what dignity our lawmaking bodies now possess. Weak members, hoping to sound large in the ears of the home folks, would vie

for the floor, expanding grandiloquently on narrow themes of purely home-State interest. Surely this would be true if a legislator's votes came mainly from one class—such as farm, labor, or industry. 'Twould be a field day for crackpots and for masters of the meaningless phrase.

With the limited audience appeal which Congressional broadcasts would soon prove to have, no commercial broadcasting company could long afford to carry the feature. Would that then lead to a Government-owned broadcasting system? From there to a Government propaganda system would be but one step—the most misguided one my country could take.

Would Tie Loose Tongues

WESLEY HAYES, *Manager, Federal Security Board, Olympia, Washington*

To the degree that it would promote careful speeches, I favor the broadcasting of Congressional sessions. No man can in fairness find much fault with simple windiness or silvery oratory—these are the prerogatives of any legislator who (foolishly, I think) chooses to exercise them. But every American has a right to demand responsible, factual statements from the man who represents him in the nation's highest legislative chambers.

Would a Senator or Representative be likely to "go off half cocked" if he knew 10 million or 100 million citizens were listening to him? Not very. Petty tirades, personal puffing, and partisan sniping would fall before the public demand that the gentlemen get down to business.

Nothing Could Be Duller

J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, *Lawyer; Past International Vice-President, Hoboken, New Jersey*

Before me as I write is my current binder of the *Congressional Record*. I have opened it at random—to the proceedings of the House for April 18, 1945. Here is a summary of what I find there:

Prayer. Pan American Day resolution. Printing additional copies of President's address. Extension of remarks (q.v. appendix for complete speech). Tribute to radio industry. Tribute to Ernie Pyle. Extension of remarks. Correction of the record. Inflammable material in boys' cowboy suits. Treasury

Post Office appropriation bill with a long roll call following reading of the bill in much detail. Deficiency appropriation bills. Naval appropriation bill. Report on leaves of absence and enrolled bills signed. Time consumed: 5 hours and 10 minutes.

What kind of a broadcast would *that* have made! Yet it was typical of Congressional routine; it is what you would hear day after day if the proposal discussed here were to carry (and if you had the patience to listen).

Then, too, there are such questions as: Which house would you "air" when both are in session concurrently? Both? Would you then tie up two wave lengths? Who would handle the broadcasting—private stations or Government stations? If the latter, how would you prevent political abuses? But why go on? Whatever merit the idea has in theory would be completely lost in practice.

Gone the Wind

CHESTER M. KNIGHT, YMCA Secretary, Hornell, New York

One gain the broadcasting of Congressional proceedings would almost certainly record would be the elimination of that foolish, childish, antiquated institution known as the filibuster. No legislator, knowing that his constituents and millions of other Americans were hanging upon his words, would dare to rise and read books and magazines hour upon hour merely to hold the floor.

But that would be a somewhat negative gain. A positive one would be that the broadcasts would increase popular knowledge of democratic processes. From that would come increased interest—a condition we must encourage at every turn if we want democracy really to work. Properly timed, the broadcasts would greatly aid parents, teachers, clergymen—all individuals and groups that are trying to develop an intelligent informed citizenry.

Should a Man Drop Work?

A. DEAN GREENLEE, Egg-Products Distributor, St. Louis, Missouri

One of many complications which make the broadcasting of Congressional sessions impractical is the matter of timing.



Photo: Courtesy, New Zealand Legation
RADIO brings to New Zealanders the debates of their legislators from these Parliament Buildings in Wellington. Note the contingent of American doughboys out for exercise.

When the two chambers convene, it is noon in Washington—but 9 A.M. in San Francisco. If adjournment comes at 5 P.M., it is only 2 o'clock on the Pacific Coast. At these hours business and professional men in the West and throughout the nation—the very men who, if anyone, might have the desire to hear Congress through—are at their desks hard at work. Even an outstanding speech could not easily be timed for the proper listening periods.

That the workings of Congress are by their very nature too complex and undramatic to make good listening is another point, and that the proposed broadcasts would slight the many earnest Congressmen who labor fruitfully but quietly in committees is still another—but the problem of timing alone is sufficient to end further consideration of the proposal.

Don't Worry, They'll Listen!

PERCY HODGSON, President, Parkin Yarn Mills; Past International Director, Pawtucket, Rhode Island

It is true that with a bit of effort any American can obtain a copy of the *Congressional Record*, but how many do? Yet present that same material in the spoken voice and they will listen. On paper, the American Forum of the Air and the Town Meeting programs might make dry reading—but put them on the air and you know what happens. Millions tune in every week.

In the proposal to "air" Con-

gress I see an opportunity to develop that informed public opinion we speak so much about and do so little to realize. And informed, we shall be better able to choose leaders competent to weigh and enact our wishes.

Count the Cost!

WALTER T. HELMS, Superintendent of Schools, Richmond, California

Those who support the plan to broadcast Congressional proceedings are fond of citing New Zealand as an example. With all credit to that splendid little Dominion and the apparent success it has made of its legislative broadcasts, I consider the instance somewhat beside the point.

What we in America have to decide is what we need and want in America. Here in our national legislature most of the real work is done in committee chambers. What you would hear were you to tune in to an average session of House or Senate would be largely routine decisions taken on that committee work—about which you would know little or nothing. To broadcast those formal proceedings, which have great significance but do not sound like it, would be to reduce popular respect for our lawmaking institutions.

We have representative government because we have men of experience who are willing to make sacrifices of time and money to speak in our behalf. Let's not force [Continued on page 54]

FIVE MILES AN HOUR!

Just 50 years ago a stunt race in Chicago proved that the 'horseless carriage' would really work.



THE VICTORY "motorcycle" in America's first auto race—a run of 55 miles in 11 hours! It was the entry of the Duryea brothers—Charles and Frank—names still spoken with respect in the realm of motordom.

CAN you imagine receiving \$2,000 for driving an auto 55 miles in 11 hours—at the awesome speed of five miles an hour? Or using ice packs and buckets of snow to cool your engine? Or putting sand into your transmission to make it work? Or having a relief driver accompany you in a horse-drawn cutter? Or steering with the rear wheels instead of the front?

Well, all that—and a lot of other unbelievable things—happened in the first automobile race ever staged in America. It occurred on Thanksgiving Day in 1895, just half a century ago, and was sponsored by the enterprising Chicago *Times-Herald* publisher H. H. Kohlsaat. He put up the prize money, ballyhooed the event, and won fame for himself and his newspaper.

Only six machines lined up for the great race, but it's a wonder

there were any at all! For incredible as it now seems, the automobile is a scant half-century old. Back in 1895 it was a horseless, foul-smelling contraption that roared and rattled over cobblestones, got stuck in mud, and stood respectable horses on end in fright. It didn't even have an accepted name!

Kohlsaat tackled that problem. He ran a name contest on the side, hoping as any good newspaperman would that it would turn up a snappy name that would fit easily into a headline. "Petroleum wagon," "automatic buggy," "patented mechanical wagon," and "horseless carriage" had been suggested, for people thought in horse-and-buggy terms. The best Kohlsaat could draw out of his contest was "motorcycle." He used it for his publicity, but it didn't catch on.

By July 9, 1895, all was ready

By William F.
McDermott

to announce the race. You can still read in yellowed, crackling newspaper files the blaring headlines. Cash prizes, \$5,000—with a gold medal for the winner! The route was to be from Milwaukee to Chicago, but when roads were deemed impossible for "motorcycles," Kohlsaat changed it from Chicago to Libertyville, Illinois, east to Waukegan on Lake Michigan's shores, thence back to the Windy City, 92 miles in all.

People smiled. But Kohlsaat scratched his fertile brain, rubbed his crystal globe, and came up with this editorial:

That the "horseless carriage" has arrived is beyond question, and if bad roads are going to prevent its easy and general introduction, the people in whose hands lie all public questions will abolish bad roads. In fact, the road problem takes on a new importance with the approach of the horseless wagon. State legislatures will have to take up the question all over the country. Good roads are the inevitable concomitants of horseless carriages.

A few days later the prognosticating urge again gripped him, and he penned the following:

Propulsion is easy enough on uniform grade, and requires no great mechanical skill to produce machines that will easily overcome the slight resistance of stone and hard clay levels. But what of the ruts, the sloughs, the fords, and the brushwood that characterize the ordinary American country roads? What of irregular grades, zigzag paths, and swollen streams? What of the

marsh and the occasional surprise of unexpected tree stumps?

The horse still has work to do, but motors are coming in and they will, in the end, be cheaper, faster, and more economical. They will of necessity command ultimate supremacy. The law of selection, the survival of the fittest, is going to play its part in carrying, as it has played it in everything else in the world.

Day after day the *Times-Herald* plugged the race with typical American whoop-la. Wild-eyed inventors and manufacturers were cajoled to "get busy and create—you may change the destiny of the world!" It was comparatively easy, this matter of building a "motorcycle," just hooking a single-cylinder engine to a buggy by means of a belt or chain drive over the newly designed rear-wheel hubs.

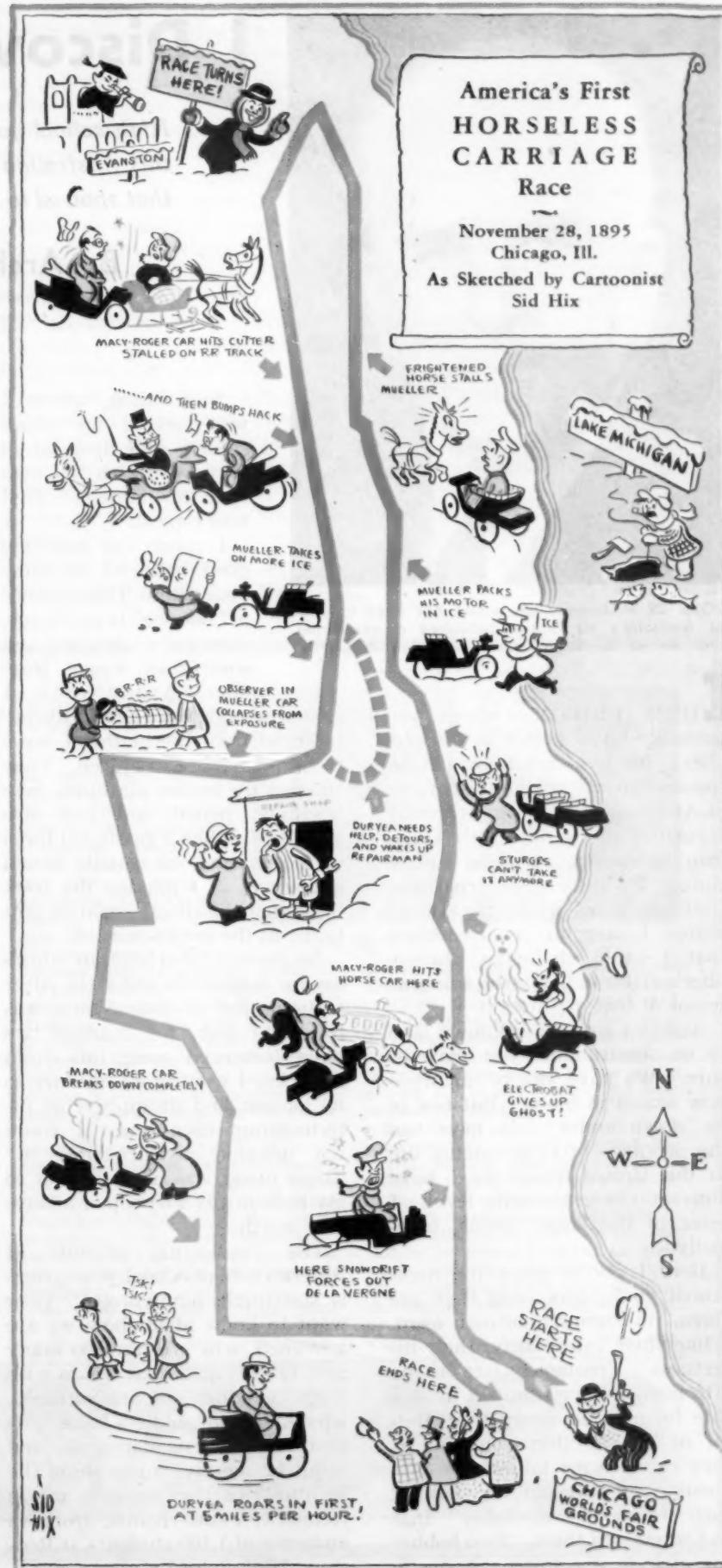
As November 2—the day of the announced race—drew near, fervid pleas poured in on the *Times-Herald* to postpone the event. Distraught inventors, unable to whip their machines into final shape, begged for more time. Here Kohlsaat's uncanny shrewdness served him again. More time? Sure. Also more time to increase suspense and to whip up emotional lather—more days to keep the *Times-Herald* supreme in the journalistic field.

"We will hold the grand race on Thanksgiving Day, November 28," he announced, "but that will be absolute, final, and unchangeable."

It was. But Kohlsaat was a showman. He also announced a "consolation contest" as an interest teaser for the original date, November 2, with a \$500 prize which he knew would buy ten times that amount in publicity.

November 2 was made to order, warm with an Indian Summer haze. Two "motorcycles" were ready at 7:30 A.M. at the glamorous Fine Arts Building, left over from the Columbian Exposition, Chicago's famous 1893 World's Fair. Charles E. Duryea, later a famous name in automotive history, was there to drive his horseless contraption. Oscar Mueller, of Decatur, Illinois, was ready with a Benz.

Crowds whooped as the two machines got underway in a cloud of blue and noxious fumes and chugged. [Continued on page 55]





BORN IN Melbourne, the author has lived in three of Australia's six States, published a newspaper, and served in the Western Australian Parliament.

CHRIS PIGEON — whom you probably know better as Christopher Columbus—is set down in the history books as the discoverer of America. But having recently zigzagged across the North American Continent, speaking to 250 Rotary Institute of International Understanding audiences in 13 States, I have an inward feeling that I could challenge Christopher's claim to being the sole possessor of that distinction.

America isn't an unknown land to us Australians, you may be sure. We have ties of history—now sealed in blood. But few of us "down under" folk have had the privilege of experiencing life in the United States as I have done at the grass-roots level. I refer to the small towns, especially.

Here I got to know the high-school youngsters—and they are "tops," to borrow their own word. I like their informality, their directness. Frequently late in the afternoon I have dropped in at a cafe for my customary tea. "Hello!" or "Hi ya!" they would say, as they came to my table for a chat about something in my talk at their forenoon "assembly" that had interested them. Two bobby-sox girls in one town saw me in

I Discover America

High-school youngsters won the heart of this Australian lecturer on a Rotary tour that showed to him the real United States.

By Archibald Gilchrist

Australian Publicist; Lecturer, Rotary Institutes of International Understanding

a barbershop, where I was having my shoes shined, and dropped in for a word with "the man from down under." That was typical.

I relish the bubbling good humor of these youngsters. Their quality of "bounce" is infectious, even for a seasoned and sometimes weary traveller. Autographs, I sometimes very solemnly announced from the platform, were to be priced at \$10 apiece. They trooped up to the platform, eyes laughing, pencil and pad outstretched. When I reminded them of the charge, one usually would announce, as I handed the book back, that the check would be sent to me in the next town.

No need to label jokes or whimsy for these boys and girls. After a discussion of how Australians live, and how, for example, we have borrowed song hits from America, I would pull my face to its longest and disapprove of jitterbugging, then add, "I could not imagine myself doing it." There never was need to refer to my bulk to get a whoop of adolescent mirth.

The intellectual appetite of America's high-school youngsters is startlingly omnivorous. They want to know about how we are governed, why we have so many jack rabbits and what we do with them, whether we are rationed, why American soldiers have married 10,000 Australian girls, and—but let me give a sample of the 94 questions that came to me in Republic, Pennsylvania, from an audience of 1,100 students at Redstone High School:

Do the American soldiers learn the Australian language quickly?

What do the Australian people think of General MacArthur?

Are Australian soldiers drafted or do they volunteer?

Are all Australian girls more beautiful than our girls?

What fuels are used in Australia?

Do Australians have as much freedom as we have?

If your hands are occupied with a knife and fork, how do you eat your bread? (Resulted from my fun about their use of knife and fork.)

Do boys and girls go to the same school together?

Do you prefer American or Australian football?

Do Australians enjoy American-made movies?

Are there many natives in Australia?

Obviously, these school children had read a great deal about my country, knew quite a bit about its geography and its animals as well as its people. And had done some thinking. Perhaps I added to their knowledge, but need I say that from their queries I learned more than I could from a book about what is on the mind of America's youth?

IT WAS SO, also, with their elders who came to the evening lectures. But their questions usually pertained to such subjects as the reaction of Australia to the influx of American soldiers, immigration restrictions (particularly with regard to color), the future of our aborigines, the extent of industrialization, postwar plans, and, above all, the relationship of Australia to Britain.

Some listeners thought Australia still pays financial tribute to Britain. I explained that we do—interest on the money we borrowed from the mother country to develop ours. But none other.

In many places I discovered a sympathy in the minds of both young and old for poor Australia, going along under the heavy yoke of British overlordship. Such people were surprised (and relieved) when I told them that we had been legally independent since 1926 and for the past 50 years had behaved as though we were. Britain has been a generous and an understanding mother. I hope I cleared up some questions on the political setup of the British family of nations, and made it plain that although we Dominions are taking on additional powers to ourselves, there has been no weakening of the spiritual ties that bind British countries together.

One man accused me of being pro-British, which, I could explain, was as if a Texan were accused of being pro-American. Pride in one's country and ances-

try is not inconsistent with friendliness and admiration for other lands. It is because Australians are not merely pro-Australian and nothing else that we see without misgivings the shape of the international order that lies ahead.

At one town I was forewarned by my host to be careful. "This place is a hotbed of isolationism and anti-British feeling," he told me as we were on our way to the Rotary luncheon where I was to speak. I mentally prepared for the worst, but as I entered, my hosts stood and with gusto sang, "God save our gracious King . . . long to reign over us!" It was a compliment that touched me, and an evidence of the open-mindedness that marked audiences everywhere in the 13 States which I visited.

Occasionally, of course, I met a confirmed Anglophobe, intent on

converting or contraverting the lecturer. On one occasion a critic offered a particularly tricky question and we had a royal battle of wits for half an hour. I was in favor of such discussion, for only by frank interchange of ideas do we gain understanding. But when he expanded into a full-length address on the iniquities of the British Empire and my audience began to melt, I exclaimed: "Look, sir, you are losing *your* audience."

That brought him to an open-mouthed end—and the meeting went on. My stopper, however, wasn't original. I borrowed it, as is the public speaker's wont to do, from a famous story of a London cabby who angered a flower vendor by crowding his horse and cab into inadequate space behind the vendor's barrow. The argument went hot. Finally the cabby saw a choice pelargonium disappear in

Nine Stars on Their Service Flag

BEHIND each Institute of International Understanding is, as Mr. Gilchrist notes, Dr. Herbert W. Hines. Amiable, scholarly, and widely travelled, he is the man who, from a desk in Rotary's Central Office in Chicago, directs the entire Institute program.

And behind "Herb" Hines is a household which, we venture, has more members in the service of their country than has any other Rotarian's family. Dr. and Mrs. Hines have ten children. Nine are in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. They are shown below. The tenth, Donald, is a bit under military age. He's 16. The home in which these children, now scattered from Europe to the far Pacific, dream of reassembling is a large house on South Sixth Street in Springfield, Illinois. To it, Herb commutes weekends.

With so large and so handsome a stake in tomorrow as he has, it is small wonder that a zeal to improve world understanding should rule Herb Hines' life. The truth is, that zeal far predates his children. Boston-born, he took his A.B. and A.M.

degrees at Harvard, then added bachelor of divinity and Ph.D. degrees to them at the University of Chicago. Then he was off to Germany for several years of study in Berlin and Marburg, and sharing the new vista with him was his bride of two years, Helen Gartside Hines, a graduate of Mount Holyoke. Ordained a Baptist minister before his sojourn in Europe, Dr. Hines now took his first church—in El Paso, Illinois, and went on to pastorates in Kankakee and Springfield, Illinois, during which 20-year period he took a leading part in church associations—with emphasis on youth work. A man who likes his information firsthand, he has made nine cultural and research trips to Europe and four to Latin America since 1923, his command of a half dozen languages facilitating his views gathering. From those expeditions many a published article on travel and on international relations has resulted.

As from the start of their joint



Dr. Hines



Mrs. Hines

career, Mrs. Hines has shared her husband's interest in attacking the problems that vex humankind, and has blazed some trails of her own. Springfield knows her as a former member of the board of education, as an associate teacher in the public schools, and as one of the city's most successful mothers.

It is Dr. Hines' job to keep Institute speakers shuttling around the circuit, to help hundreds of Rotary Clubs map their Institute plans. If in his close relationship with them he shows a friendly understanding of their problems, charge it to the fact that he has been a Rotarian (a Kankakee and then Springfield) since 1923—and that he has ten intelligent children to keep Dad up to snuff.

★Herbert, Jr. ★Bedell ★Paul

★Harold ★Wallis ★Marion

★Mildred ★Marshall ★Burton



his horse's mouth. "Look," he cried, "e's a eatin' of 'em!"

The trigger-quick appreciation of fun among boys and girls is always present among their elders. "Kidding" or chafing or "pulling one's leg" is as characteristic of Americans as it is of Australians, and did much to make this visitor to the States feel at home. Australian audiences will chuckle when I report to them what happened to me in a small Kansas town.

■ WAS told I would travel to my next speaking engagement with Babe Ruth. Well, even Australians, though we may not know much about baseball, have heard of the famous "bambino of swat," and, frankly, I was keen to meet the great man. So the morning of our journey I was working over my knowledge of baseball to make good conversation en route. Imagine how mildly I was shocked when, presently, a huge and brightly painted truck arrived at the home where I was billeted. On its side was painted: "Baby Ruth Candy"!

The joke was on me—and it was a good one. I laughed heartily and so did my driver. He was a fine fellow, and we soon became "cobbers," of which the best American equivalent is "buddies." His interesting conversation made the hour's trip over the thickly snow-covered road to my next port of call pass pleasantly and quickly.

We Australians like to think that we have earned some reputation for hospitality, but during my Rotary tour of the United States I was overwhelmed with an honest-to-goodness brand that rivalled in graciousness and sincerity anything I have experienced at home. It was extraordinary how often I was told that the local hotel was not very good and that I would be more comfortable at So-and-So's home. The home was invariably comfortable and its people cordial, but on occasions when I did get inside the criticized hotels, I found them everything one could ask for in a small-town hostelry.

But keeping up an Institute schedule is strenuous. To illustrate what I mean, I draw on my notes for the day's program in

Clay Center, Kansas. It is a typical day, save for the fact that there I didn't speak in the forenoon at a high-school assembly.

I arrived about noon and was immediately taken to lunch with a group of Rotarians. A quick rush around the town to see the sights followed. Then I was whisked to a Woman's Club to talk, and was asked all manner of questions about Australia, its people, the way they lived, and the British Commonwealth of which we are a part. Then came tea, and another sightseeing scamper.

At this stage my head guide said: "Perhaps you'd like a rest." I wonder how he guessed so accurately. Half an hour's rest, however, and I was taken to a dinner given by the Clay Center "Rotary Anns," then on to a meeting where I spoke to an audience of 400, a remarkable attendance for a town of that size. That was not all. After the meeting a lawyer entertained me, with about 20 of the local intelligentsia, at supper in his home. Here I was quizzed until 12:45 A.M. But the whole set-up was all wonderfully interesting and intensely enjoyable, if tiring. And it was, I am sure, conducive to better knowledge and understanding between the people of our countries.

I was associated on my Institute tour with a rotating team of four lecturers, each speaking at a given place each week: a Russian, a North American, a Chinese, and an Australian. The team was not the same each week, but always very experienced lecturers, whom it was a privilege to follow or precede.

I think we Institute speakers all made it clear that we were men with missions: that is, men not concerned with the fees we got for talking or with trying to sell something to somebody, but men genuinely concerned with the welfare of the human race, keen to give Americans facts about our countries and to learn about America from her sons and daughters. We were able to get into discussions that cleared the air quite a deal. It is only by personal contacts that the people of the world ever will get to know each other: the kind of contacts we speakers have been able to make and the kind of contacts

war brides are making. In our informal way, perhaps we were able to achieve what the diplomats of the world's chancelleries could not, in the nature of things, get near even to attempting.

Rotary's Institutes of International Understanding will soon start their tenth season. Only 13 Rotary Clubs sponsored them the first year, 1936, but in 1942-43 the number had grown to 290. It is noteworthy that the following year, 266 of the 401 Institutes held were repeats—that is, conducted in communities that had had them the year before. And two of the 401 were held in Canada.

Already Dr. Herbert W. Hines, the able executive at Rotary headquarters in Chicago who directs Institute work, has perfected plans for the 1945-46 season. A corps of able speakers has been secured, speakers who would not be available in most instances to the communities where Rotary books them—at a total cost, for the panel of four, of but \$250. The general theme this year is "Steps Toward World Stability" and the lecture topics particularize on it. They are: (1) "The Constructive Use of Air Transport"; (2) "Maintaining World Trade and a High Standard of Living"; (3) "International Security in the Pacific"; (4) "Making International Organization Effective."

■ EXT year, if not this, I hope we in Australia shall have Rotary Institutes. They have helped me discover America as I possibly could not have done otherwise. Maybe when American speakers eventually come "down under" to address our Institutes, they will repeat my discovery of America, in reverse. I fervently hope they will agree with an American admiral who, a year or two ago, told an Australian audience, "You look like us and you are like us."

Meanwhile, I shall be preparing the way—as best I can—reporting to Australian friends on the United States I have come to know intimately and to admire tremendously. And as for its people—especially the youngsters of high-school age—I shall quote the Australian poet who has said:

"I dips me lid to them!"

ANOTHER BATCH OF

Home Front Memos

They indicate that though "there's a war on," courtesy is still a part of good manners. If you have had a similar experience, send it in; if it is used here, it will bring you a \$5 war savings stamp.—Eds.

How to Make Friends . . .

I drove into Tuscaloosa with my wife and young daughter, followed by a vanful of furniture. Previous arrangements having gone awry, we had no place to live, no place to store our goods. I called on a transfer man for help. Without a moment's hesitation he bade us hop into his car, then spent the next three hours taking us to a dozen or more real-estate offices and prospective vacancies. At last he found us a house, and that afternoon we moved in, lock, stock, and barrel. Our friend—for he was our friend by now—would accept nothing for his trouble except three heartfelt "thank-you's." —W. STANLEY HOOLE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

The Flier Caught the Flyer

His five-day leave was over and my husband had but a few minutes to catch the train that would carry him back to his RCAF station where he had to report at 8 the following morning. As we searched for a taxi that would take us to the station, the train whistled into town. No cab in sight, my husband shouted frantically to a friend whose car stood at the curb. "Sorry, Art, I can't take you, but take the car yourself and let your wife drive it back." Yes, we caught the train—but only by driving ten miles at a speed I do not care to record here to the first flag station. Once

back, I apologized in great embarrassment, but our friend cut me short with a smile. "All that matters," he said, "is that you got Art on the train." It will not surprise you to know that that chap is a Rotarian and that he was President of the local Club when this happened.—MRS. V. M. MUSGRAVE, Clarksburg, Ontario.

A Doctor Ministered Unto

Perhaps tired beyond expression, as are most of our over-worked doctors, one of our local medical men stopped at a curb one recent morning as he waited for the traffic light to change. And as he waited, his thoughts wandered off and he lost track of time. How long he stood there he did not know, but presently a hand touched his shoulder and, looking around, he saw an old colored country woman. "It is safe for you to cross now," she said, and, taking him by the arm, she led the able-bodied physician across the street. There is some thoughtfulness left in the world.—LEON ARCHER, Sylacauga, Alabama.

Gas Co. Didn't Blow

When a gas company gets a call from a matron so excited she can barely talk, it sends a trouble shooter posthaste to the scene. And that's just what the Portland Gas & Coke Company did the other day when it got such a call. Greeting the serviceman the ma-

tron explained: "I dropped my diamond ring down the heat register. I have to meet my husband at 6:30 and I must have that ring. This has nothing to do with your equipment, but your company has always given such good service, I know you'll help me now." The gasman quickly disassembled the heating duct and retrieved the ring (value: \$1,500). What especially pleased the grateful lady was that next day the gas company called to ask if the service had been satisfactory. That, it seems to me, is the one time the gas company could have blown up. I praise its restraint.—A. A. PATTERSON, Portland, Oregon.

No Bromide He

Not once, not even when I've inquired for such unattainables as flatirons, heating pads, and cleaning tissues, has my corner druggist excused his inability to deliver with "There's a war on." It's always, "We're completely out," or, "Nope, but we'll try to get it for you," or a grin and, "Listen, one of these days we're going to fool you and have that!" Even if my hands are empty, I always walk away with the feeling that that druggist and I are sharing a common problem, and I look forward to seeing him again.—TOM C. PRINCE, Knoxville, Tennessee.

No Pay No Thanks

In a little town in South Carolina there is a country doctor who, for several years, has been giving much time gratis to the local Selective Service board. Examining men to be inducted into the armed forces, he will continue to do so as long as there is a need. Not an unusual contribution? Perhaps not, but when one realizes that he is the only one of several local doctors who volunteered to do this work free—the others cashing in heavily on the wartime need for medical men—then his service gains added significance.

The irony of it all is that in doing his duty, this country doctor incurs the illwill of many parents who blame him for pronouncing their sons physically fit. It just happens that this man is a Rotarian and a Past President of his Club.—CHARLES G. TENNENT, Asheville, North Carolina.



Guatemala - From Oxcarts to Airplanes

CHEWING GUM far outdates the five-stick package. Centuries before the arrival of Columbus, the Mayan people of Guatemala liked to chew chicle, the hardened sap of the sapodilla tree.

Today that appetite, whetted by minty flavors and fruity fragrances, has circled the world. The wonder is that the industry it has created was possible before the airplane, for the black-green forests of Northern Guatemala, where the sapodilla tree grows in abundance, lacks railroads, and the highways are but foot trails. Today most chicle comes out of the wilderness by air freight.

The northernmost of Central American republics, Guatemala is about the size of Pennsylvania (45,452 square miles, with 3,285,000 inhabitants). It enriches

the world in many ways, for its exports include coffee (70 percent of all shipping), bananas (20 million bunches a year), sugar, wood, cattle, gold, honey, hides, and, as mentioned, chicle.

Guatemala has one of the most important supplies of harvestable quinine in the Western Hemisphere; its mineral resources are awaiting development; yet greatest and most satisfying of its treasures is perhaps the rich tradition of an ancient culture which finds expression in everyday life.

Most of the nation is situated from 4,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level—where arose the seat of the Mayan empire, and centuries later the center of Spanish power in Central America.

During the colonial times Guatemala included all territory now known as Central America, as well as the Southern tip of Mexico.

The capital city, Guatemala, was

established by Pedro de Alvarado in 1524, but the settlement was short lived. Rebuilt in 1542 on the site of Antigua, it was again lost to an earthquake in 1773. The present capital was started nearby in 1776.

The countries comprising the captain-generalcy of Guatemala were given independence from Spain in 1821, and after a short time as part of the Mexican Empire, they formed the Central American Federation. One by one they seceded, and Guatemala set up an independent government in 1839. Efforts have been made in recent years again to form a Central American Union. Guatemala and El Salvador are now making progress.

The first Rotary Club in Guatemala was established in the capital in 1925. In recent months Clubs were formed at Quezaltenango and Mazatenango.





A JUNGLE airport (left, above) in the chicle area. Freight will reach the coast in 45 minutes. It would take up to six weeks by mule.... (Right, above) A passenger plane visits a jungle town.

THE ARCHWAY (lower left) is a part of the post-office building in Guatemala, the capital city and largest community in Central America. Note the national coat of arms in bas-relief on the tower.

THE HEALTH Department building (lower right) is one of the most modern in the country. Many world travellers assert Guatemala is the cleanest city in the world. Even market areas are spotless.

THOUGH some 5,000 miles of roads fan out from Guatemala's capital, oxcarts (left, above) are common in the city. The large but well-worn ones which pave the streets.



Photos (pp. 28 to 31): Paul's, C.L.A.A., Kirkland from PIX, James Sawders, Amos Berg, Ewing Galloway, Lee from name



MUSICAL gourds were played centuries ago. Note their use in this marimba.

BESIDES having a wide range of climate and beautiful scenery, Guatemala—most populous of Central American nations—boasts of its pretty girls.



THE POLICE marimba band broadcasts; newscasts are in English and Spanish.



MASTERS of poise, Guatemalans carry balanced basket loads on their heads as easily as wearing a hat. . . . Some have a passion for adorning their heads.



INDIANS often combine their pagan worship with the Christian tradition. Here they burn incense to their saints on the steps of the village church.



SHIPS of Santiago de Atitlán cross Lake Atitlán in crude dugout boats.



PAN AMERICAN Highway travel is so heavy that a traffic officer is needed.



GUATEMALANS—two ages: a bright-eyed youngster and an elderly water carrier. Head straps bear the brunt of the load carted on his back.



EDUCATION is free and compulsory for Guatemalan youngsters from 7 to 14. There are trade schools, and those specializing in the professions.





By R. E. Pattison Kline

Lecturer, Speech Instructor, Rotarian

SO, MR. BUSINESSMAN, you have been elected President of your Rotary Club. Or is it the chamber of commerce? Or the Parent-Teacher Association? Or—well, no matter. You are to be "in the chair" at a business meeting. You want to brush up on your parliamentary law. And I've been asked to write this article to help you.

Let's start by saying you are now the most important man in your organization. The leader. Don't get high-hat or highhanded about it. Quite the contrary. But remember that if you don't step right out and take charge of your meeting, you may have trouble. It's up to you to run the show. As a presiding officer, see that you apply all rules of procedure not only fairly, but strictly.

It's time to start your meeting. Some people are standing around chatting. Others are seated, waiting. You take your position, rap smartly with the gavel, and announce: "The meeting will be in order." It's important that you talk loudly enough for everyone to hear. Speak as though you

meant it, with firmness. Pause till everyone is seated. Remember, you've been asked to take command. Do it.

Next? Well, that depends on the agenda you have worked out. Here's the usual order-of-business after the call-to-order:

ROLL CALL. (Taken by the secretary. Need not be done by actually reading off the names, unless you want it so.)

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN. (This will vary with the purpose of the meeting—but should include a statement that there are—or aren't—enough members present to transact business—i.e., make a quorum—according to the by-laws of the organization.)

STATEMENT BY OTHERS—if so called for by the chairman.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY. (Usually this means a reading of minutes of the previous meeting. You then ask: "Are there any corrections?" If none are offered, then you say, "If not, the minutes stand approved.")

OTHER REPORTS—from the treasurer and/or committees. (These should be "accepted"—except in case of certain reports which may be "approved" if so desired. Action is by motion.)

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS. (These may be letters or statements which the president or secretary may read. No action is required.)

ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA. (This step is omitted if no formal agenda has been

A Check List for a Rotarian Meeting

1. Privileged Motions

These are motions which take precedence over all other motions when they are given:

- (a) Fix time to adjourn (if made when another question is pending).
- (b) Adjourn (if unqualified and does not have effect of dissolving assembly).

It will be seen that these motions take precedence over all other motions on the principle of enabling the assembly to immediately adjourn or to take up other activities.

2. Motions Which Are Not Privileged

- (a) Adjourn (when privileged).
- (b) Appeal relating to indecorum.
- (c) To close, limit, or extend debate.
- (d) Division of the assembly.
- (e) Division of the question.
- (f) Lay upon the table.
- (g) Leave to continue speaking after closing debate.
- (h) To close nominations.
- (i) To reopen nominations.
- (j) Objections to consideration of a question.

You will see that these questions are not privileged. If debate were permitted, it might not be closed to get to the next item on the agenda.

3. Motions Which Are Not Privileged and Are Not Motions of Order

- (a) To close, limit, or extend debate.
- (b) To close nominations.
- (c) To make a special order.
- (d) To order the previous question.

It will be seen that a two-thirds' vote is required in the assembly to give heretofore, that such a vote is required in the assembly to be curtailed.

4. Motions Which Are Motions of Order

- (a) To adjourn.
- (b) Division of the assembly.
- (c) Division of the question.
- (d) Lay upon the table.
- (e) To make nominations.
- (f) To close nominations.
- (g) Questions of order.
- (h) Call for orders of the day.

5. Motions Which Are Motions of Order and Are Motions of Privilege

- (a) To raise a question of privilege.
- (b) Questions of order.
- (c) Objection to consideration of a question.
- (d) Call for orders of the day.
- (e) Call for a division of the question.

for Careful Chairmen

Private Motions

precede all other motions in the order in which

- a) To take a recess (if made when another question is pending).
- b) Raise a question of privilege.
- c) Call for the orders of the day.

ns take place of each other, and of others, on the
y to immediate or more immediate control of its

What is Not Debatable

- a) Questions of order.
- b) Call for the orders of the day.
- c) Parliamentary inquiry.
- d) Previous question.
- e) To raise questions of privilege.
- f) Reading papers.
- g) Suspend the rules.
- h) Take from the table.
- i) Take up a question out of its proper order.
- j) Motions relating to voting.
- k) Leave to withdraw a motion.

are made for the reason already given you, that
not be to get a vote upon the motion, or action

Which Requires a Two-Thirds' Vote

- a) To suspend rules.
- b) Objection to consideration—on negative side.

vote is in these cases according to the principle
is required in cases where the rights of the individual

Which Can Be Reconsidered

- a) To raise a question of privilege.
- b) To take a recess.
- c) To reconsider.
- d) Suspend the rules.
- e) Take from the table.
- f) Take up a question out of its proper order.
- g) Leave to withdraw a motion.

Which Motions Require a Second

- a) Call for a division of the assembly in voting.
- b) Call up a motion to reconsider.
- c) Filling blanks.
- d) Nominations.
- e) Leave to withdraw a motion.
- f) Inquiries of any kind.

prepared. It is "accepted" on motion.)

TRANSACTION OF "OLD" OR "NEW" BUSINESS. (We'll come back to this in a moment.)

ADJOURNMENT. (Done by motion—always.)

Now we are ready to go into the heart of this parliamentary-law business. It is the making and handling of motions—or, in other words, putting your group through the process of making up its mind on the proposals submitted.

Joe Z. Doakes wants to make a motion. He arises, and says, "Mr. Chairman." He has no right to say anything more until the chair—that's you, remember—"recognizes" him, usually by speaking his name or saying, "The chair recognizes Mr. Doakes."

Doakes: "I move that . . ."

Chair: "Do I hear a second?"

Smith: "I second the motion."

Chair: "The motion has been seconded. Is there discussion?"

If there is, each one desiring to speak should address the chair and not start talking before he has been recognized. If you want to join the fray, you should ask some member, usually your vice-president, "to take the chair" while you talk. After you have decided the discussion is finished, or someone demands, "Question!" this is the procedure:

Chair: "You have heard the motion: (here you repeat it exactly as it was stated). Are you ready for the question? (A pause—and if there is no further discussion:) Those in favor of the motion will say 'Aye' . . . and those opposed, 'No.' The motion is carried (or lost)."

But someone may think you

have ruled wrong. He will force a standing vote (technically called a "division"). Then you must ask for a rising or roll-call vote. On motions requiring a two-thirds' majority, voting is always "by division."

So far I've been speaking about routine, smooth-running operations. Now let's consider some unusual situations. That means getting a bit technical, but if you're to be a good chairman, you should know the rules.

First, let's note that certain types of motions (1) take precedence over others, or (2) are not debatable, or (3) require a two-thirds' vote, or (4) can't be reconsidered, or (5) don't even require a second. To keep things simple, I have listed these types of motions in the adjoining panel.

Who decides whether a motion falls into these five special categories? You, the chairman, do. You should do it quickly and positively. Something like this:

"The previous question has been called for. The previous question closes debate, is undebatable, and requires a two-thirds' vote. Those in favor of closing debate say 'Aye.' . . . Those opposed to closing debate will say 'No.' "

Don't hesitate to explain your ruling if you think someone does not understand it. You want to keep your assembly on your side. But a member may disagree with your ruling. That is his right and he has the privilege of appealing from you to the group. He does not even have to get formal rec-

Illustrations by
Paul Benson



PARLIAMENTARY problems can be devils-brew stuff if you don't know how to handle them.

ognition from you. Here's the way:

Member: "I appeal from the decision of the chair."

Chair: "The decision of the chair has been appealed from. Those in favor of sustaining the chair will say 'Aye.' Those opposed, 'No.' . . . The chair is (or is not) sustained."

Suppose two people demand recognition at the same time. You as chairman recognize the one whose voice you heard first—or think you did. But there are two exceptions to this rule: (1) the mover of the motion under consideration, and (2) the introducer of a resolution by which a committee is to be appointed. They have top priorities for speaking. Another point to remember here is that when a member has spoken once, he cannot speak a second time on the same question if others wish to speak.

NOW let's move on to a number of specific types of parliamentary problems which aren't tough if you know how to handle them—but are devil's-brew stuff if you don't.

Making Amendments:

There are two kinds of amendments: the first degree, or an amendment of the main motion; the second degree, or an amendment of the amendment of the first degree.

There are four methods of amendment: (1) by striking out a word, or several words in their order; (2) by striking out a word or several words, and inserting in lieu thereof another word or several words in order; (3) by inserting a word or words after some word, by adding a word or words at the end of the motion; and (4) by substitution.

When the chair states an amendment to a motion, he should repeat the motion, showing how it would read if the amendment were adopted.

Illustration: "A motion is pending to spend five hundred dollars for new furniture. An amendment has been offered to strike out the word 'five' and insert in lieu thereof the word 'three.'".

Another example: "It has been moved to amend the motion by striking out the word 'five' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'three,' so that the motion, if amended, will read, 'that three hundred dollars shall be spent for new furniture.'"

So also with the other types of amendment.

Closing Debate:

Someone wishes to close debate upon a motion, thus bringing an immediate vote on the motion. He says: "I move the previous question." No second is required. The only purpose of this motion is to bring the pending motion to a vote by shutting off debate.

If only a motion is pending, the above calling of the previous question, if carried, stops debate and the chair proceeds to put the pending motion. If, however, there is a motion with amendments pending, one must be very careful as to his call for the previous question. He must state whether the call is to apply to the amendment only or to the entire group—motion and amendments.

In case a motion and amendments are pending, and the call for the previous question is given as above, then the previous question, if carried, calls for a vote in turn on the amendments and then the main motion. If the member wishes to close debate upon the amendment, he must so state: "I move the previous question on the amendment." If carried, then debate can proceed upon the remaining amendment and the main motion.

Limiting Debate:

It must be remembered that all motions limiting, closing, or extending debate require a two-thirds' vote, and are undebatable.

Lay upon the Table:

The motion to lay upon the table is not a killing motion—its purpose is simply to delay action. A motion laid upon the table must be taken off the table at the same meeting, or not later than the next regular meeting, when meetings are held as frequently as one month apart.

In case a motion is pending, and an amendment or amendments are pending, it must be remembered that if a motion is made to lay the amendment upon the table, and is carried, this vote carries the main motion to the table also.

When a body meets for several days, in a session, a motion laid upon the table must be taken off the table before the last day of the session is over.

Objection to Consideration of a Motion:

For several possible reasons, a member may wish to prevent a motion from being considered, debated, and voted upon. In that case the member says (no recognition by the chair or second required): "Object to consideration." The objection must come immediately after the chair has stated the motion, and before debate has begun on subsidiary motion offered. If this rule is obeyed, then the chair says:

"Objection to consideration of the motion (then stating the motion) has been made. Objection to consideration is undebatable, and requires a two-thirds in the negative to prevent consideration. Those in favor of consideration will rise and be counted; those not in favor of consideration will rise and be counted." Then the result is announced.

Indefinite Postponement:

A member wishes to kill a motion at once, before debate or subsidiary motions are offered. He says: "I move that the motion be indefinitely postponed." The chair: "It has been moved that

the motion (stating the motion) be indefinitely postponed." Then put the vote. A voice vote is sufficient if not challenged.

Definite Postponement:

There are two types of definite postponement. One postpones the motion to a definite day in the future. The member: "I move that the motion be postponed until the next regular meeting (or some other stated time)."

The other type postpones the motion to both a day and an hour. The member says: "I move that the motion be postponed to the next regular meeting (or some other time) at 8 o'clock." If this motion is carried—called a "special order"; the other assigning the motion simply to a day, a "general order"—then on the day and the hour indicated in the motion, the special order must be called up. If it is not called up at the time—the day and hour—indicated, it becomes dead, and cannot be considered except by a special motion.

Motion to Reconsider:

Only a main motion can be reconsidered and these rules must be remembered:

The motion to reconsider must be made at the same meeting, or the next day's or month's regular meeting. It is undebatable. The motion to reconsider must be made by someone who voted on the prevailing vote upon the motion to be reconsidered. If the original motion was carried, only one voting in favor can move to reconsider. If the original motion was lost, only one voting against the motion can make the motion to reconsider.

A motion to reconsider a motion, where action has followed the passing of the motion, is out of order. In other words, a motion upon which action has taken place after the passage of the motion, cannot be reconsidered.

Appointment of a Committee:

If a member wishes to have a special committee appointed to consider a motion, his motion should state how many are to compose the committee, by whom the committee is to be appointed, and sometimes the date when the committee is to report.

Motion for a Recess:

If a member wishes to make a motion to take a recess, his motion should state the length of time of the recess.

Motion for Adjournment:

A motion to adjourn is not debatable when privileged.

WITH consideration of adjournment, I am through with this what - every - chairman - should - know article. I have gone over many important points lightly, of course, so refer you to that standard work *Roberts' Rules of Order* if you want more detailed information. But for ordinary situations, the suggestions and rules here offered will suffice.

One last word: *Speak up!*

Speaking of Books—

By John T. Frederick

Author, *Reviewer of Books, and Rotarian*

DAD, time to get up!"

Silence.

"Dad, it's a fine morning for a bicycle ride down the Midway!"

A slight snore, real or imitation.

"Dad, please get up! What about our contract?"

Some such one-sided conversation might have been heard in a stately house in Chicago, any morning of a few weeks back in the 1890s. William Rainey Harper, the great first president of the University of Chicago, was determined that his boys should get a practical knowledge of business. With one of them, young Samuel, he made a contract: Sam was to get his father up for an hour's exercise before breakfast every morning—by any means short of violence. He was to be paid for each morning he succeeded, but forfeited an equal sum when he failed. When young Sam realized that he was losing money steadily, he had learned something about the nature of contracts.

It was in part his father's influence that made Samuel N. Harper America's greatest authority on Russia. William Rainey Harper visited that country in 1900, and his interest helped Samuel to decide to make the study of Russia his

lifework. He learned the language, and for many years taught courses about Russia at the University of Chicago for half his time, and spent the other half in Russia, travelling and studying social conditions and political movements. He knew many prominent Russians of the last years of the Czars. He knew the leaders of the Kerensky revolution, and the Soviet leaders who succeeded them. He continued to study Russia, and to believe in the Russian people, in the years when most of us were both ill informed and unfriendly. He lived just long enough to see the Russians stop the terrific power of the German armies at Stalingrad, and turn the tide of the war.

This was the man whose memoirs have been published under the title *The Russia I Believe In*. When the writer is a person of warmth and integrity, who has lived interesting experiences and puts them down candidly, memoirs are always excellent reading. But seldom can a book so personal and enjoyable as this one have so much practical value for the reader. It is in effect an informal history of Russia for almost 40 crucial years, told through the eyes of an honest and always curious Ameri-

can observer. Full of good stories, of humor and lively incident, it gives the reader intimate understanding of the changes that have taken place in Russia, and—even more important—of the personal character of the Russian people.

In a sense Edmund Stevens' *Russia Is No Riddle* takes up where the Harper book leaves off, and carries forward the same job. Stevens is a European correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, and shows in this book the accuracy and fairness required in his reporting for that newspaper. He has also a real writer's power to make his reader see what he has seen in Russia.

"Standing in the dead center of the road was a big buxom girl in an olive drab Red Army blouse and a blue denim skirt. Great bunches of unruly flaxen hair cascaded from under her cap, while clasped firmly in her capable hands was a tommy-gun whose muzzle at that moment was pointed in our direction. 'Put dat pistol down, Babe,'" was the plea of the American Negro soldier driving the truck in which Stevens was riding. . . . And at Leningrad after the siege—another side of Russia: "At a reception held for our benefit at the House

Photo: Sovfoto



MINERS WHO MAN the mines of Soviet Russia. To mark the advance of the Red Army, these three turned out five daily quotas in one shift.

of Scientists, we were ushered into a plush and walnut atmosphere of distinguished white-haired old men in celluloid collars and a few gray-haired ladies with lace about their throats." . . . In Stevens' pages we share Moscow life in wartime, in terms of streetcars and firewood and scanty food, and meet and come to know scores of individual Russians, from hotel porters to factory managers.

One of the things Stevens' book did for me was to make me stop and think about the human cost of the war to Russia. Suppose it had been my country instead of theirs that Hitler's armies had conquered and occupied. Suppose the Nazis had held a great sector of America's territory for two or three years, including its industrial cities from Buffalo to Pittsburgh and Birmingham and its richest farm lands—the Ohio valley and the corn belt.

What would Americans have done? I think, if I know Americans, they would have fought as the Russians fought. They would have moved their great factories farther west, and built new ones, and railroads to serve them. They would have burned their crops and even their towns to keep the Germans from using them. And they would have gone into the mountains and forests—in New England, Pennsylvania, West Virginia—and fought as the Russian partisans fought, behind the German lines; blowing up bridges, destroying munitions and supplies, and killing Germans. Many of them would have been killed, not only the young men in the regular forces, but old men and boys who could handle a rifle—and women and girls. Many Americans would have died from starvation, exposure, abuse—the aged, the ailing, the children. Many would have been butchered in cold blood. But they would have gone on fighting until the tide turned and they drove the invaders out.

Not pleasant to think about? Well, that's what happened in Russia. Stevens estimates that the war has cost Russia 25 million civilian lives—in addition to those of several million soldiers. The material cost, in cities and towns, factories and crops and livestock, is beyond calculation. America's own cost in the war is great and tragic enough, in all truth, and no American wants anything but peace. Can any sane person doubt that the Russian people also want peace?

But for Americans the war is not yet over; and in *The Pattern of Soviet Power* Edgar Snow gives good reason for believing that Russia will help them finish it. Snow is an authority on Far Eastern affairs as well as on Russia. In his new book he gives American readers much factual information on important aspects of Russian life today: marriage and family life, education, and the re-

newal of religious life and institutions. His chapter "Men in the Kremlin" throws fresh light on some of Russia's little-known and influential leaders. But perhaps the most vital part of Snow's book to American readers is his careful analysis of Russia's interests in the Far East, and the recent indications of her intentions. He presents much evidence to justify the title of one of his chapter titles: "When"—not if—"Russia Fights Japan." He believes that for the Russians as for the Americans, peace is not possible until Japanese aggression—from which Russia suffered long before Pearl Harbor—has been finally crushed.

That event will leave in the world two supremely powerful nations, the USA and the USSR. In the final test, the hope of lasting peace will depend on friendship and understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Russia. It is hard to see how anyone can deny that, or justify words or actions that work against it.

Getting along with the Russians isn't going to mean approving or adopting their political and economic ideas, any more than getting along with a neighbor requires us to go to the same church and vote the same ticket. What it does demand is getting acquainted, learning to know each other and to like and trust each other. And that isn't a job someone else can do for us. It has to be done in our own thinking, in our own

great people in the world, the Russians are ready and eager to like and trust Americans. Such books as *The Russia I Believe In, Russia Is No Riddle*, and *The Pattern of Soviet Power* show us abundant reason to like and respect the Russians.

Brief Mention

SOME OTHER BOOKS ON RUSSIA

Mission to Moscow, by Joseph E. Davies. Candid report of an American businessman and diplomat. The most widely read book on Russia, and both enjoyable and illuminating.

Russia, by Bernard Pares.* Broadly informative and dependable; by a British friend and collaborator of Samuel Hapner.

Russia and the Peace, by Bernard Pares. The best analysis of Russia's interest in world peace and of her needs and claims.

Round Trip to Russia, by Walter Graebner. Real contacts with Russian life and people, in the interesting narrative of a *Time* correspondent.

BUSINESS, NOW AND POSTWAR

The Theory and Practice of Earnings Living, by John F. Wharton. Most of us need to know more economics. This is our book, down to earth and fun to read. Primarily a practical guide for the young man or woman starting in business, it contains abundant clear and helpful information to make it worthwhile for older readers. Wharton bases his hopes for American private enterprise on better education and higher ethical standards.

Men at Work: Some Democratic Methods for the Power Age, by Stuart Chase and Marian Tyler Chase. How can men live and work with modern machines and stay human? Does big power necessitate dictatorship in industry? Stuart Chase answers these questions with actual cases, examples of democratic ways of meeting the problems of industry and business as they are being worked out in American factories and offices.†

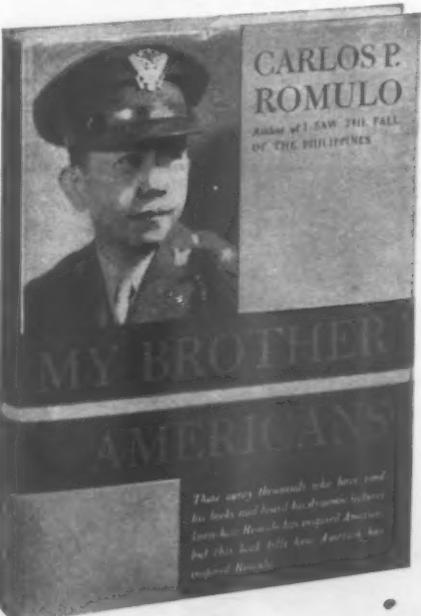
A little book, this is an important one, and keenly interesting.

The Small Home of Tomorrow, by Paul R. Williams. Primarily a book of practical and highly interesting designs for small homes, this book by a first-rank architect is going to help a lot of people in the most important planning of their lives. The comments and general discussion, boiled down to essentials, are eminently sensible and stimulating.

Guaranteed Annual Wages, by Jack Chernick and [Continued on page 59]

* For an article in *THE ROTARIAN* by St. Bernard Pares, see *Siberia: Russia's Middle West*, February, 1944.

† For an article by Mr. Chase in *THE ROTARIAN*, see *Toward a Mixed Economy*, May 1943.



GENERAL Romulo, Resident Commissioner to the U.S.A. from The Philippines and a Past Rotary International Vice-President, toured America from west to east, talked to its people—then penned this book about them.

minds and hearts. And it isn't a job for tomorrow. It needs doing now. Not many of us can go to Russia; but we can all read. More than any other European people, perhaps more than any other



Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

Odorless Fly Spray. The new aerosol bomb process for releasing insecticides with liquid gas pressure would seem to make it nearly perfect for household use, if only an efficient insecticide that did not smell to high heaven were available. That is just what the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine reports it has accomplished—that is, to have taken all the smell and skin-irritating properties out of pyrethrum without lessening its effectiveness against flies, mosquitoes, and other insect pests.

Norelac. This soybean resin plastic may be utilized either in hot molded plastics or as a solution. In the latter form it seems to hold great promise in lacquers, inks, coatings, heat-sealing adhesives, and gaskets, as well as in producing grease-resistant and water-repellent films, especially on paper. Its development signalizes the ever-growing campaign for the complete utilization of the waste products of farms. Chemurgy will not be content until the farmer's chief job is not raising food-stuffs, but raw products for American industry.

Glue News. A practical, easy-to-use glue which requires no heating and makes joints highly durable and unaffected by low humidity or even boiling is now available. Its use in furniture manufacturing should greatly increase its useful life and prove a boon to the home-shop worker.

Waterproof Matchbox. Another product of wartime necessity recently made available for civilian use is a waterproof plastic matchbox, developed for use of the armed forces. Cylindrical in shape and weighing less than one ounce, the box is 2½ inches long and one inch in diameter. It is fluted to prevent slipping from the hand, and contains a flint metal strip molded into the bottom to provide a scratching surface and means to produce live sparks if the match supply is exhausted.

Cellophane Recording. Sound was first recorded by Edison on wax cylinders. Then came the now-common disc records. Recently scientists have developed a system of electromagnetic recording on a wire. Now sound is being recorded on a cellophane ribbon an inch wide and 360 feet long. The record is made in parallel grooves and played back by a sapphire needle which need not be changed and does not scratch the record. The cellophane is claimed to be free from the annoying scratchings which often mar the pleasure of listening to recorded music. With this sys-

tem one may enjoy as much as eight hours of continuous, trouble-free music or other recorded entertainment without changing records or making adjustments. With one of these sets in your home you can record any radio program, conversation, or other sound just by the flick of a switch. When it is properly connected, telephone messages that come in while you are away can be recorded, and they will always be correct.

Water-Soluble Wax. Ethylene glycol is the liquid used as antifreeze (under various trade names) for your car. When it is polymerized, it is known as "carbowax." There are several kinds which get harder and harder as the size of the polymer grows. The "1500" and "4000," which are the best known, are used for making marking crayons for textiles and pottery, from which they may be removed by water. They are also used for cosmetics and for making transparent drafting paper. Carbowax is a material with which the home-shop addict can have real pleasure, as it lends itself to many uses.

Farewell to Baggy Pants. If you are one of those sartorially sensitive souls distressed by baggy trousers, be of good cheer, for the chemist has come to your rescue. "Syton" is the name of one remedy. Syton is actually sand in such fine subdivision that it will disperse in water. This means that the grains are one-half a micron or less in diameter. That is submicroscopic, since the micron is only one-thousandth of a millimeter, or practically one-twen-

ty-five-thousandth of an inch. If syton (this sand-in-water dispersion) is sprayed on a textile, it will dry and leave a layer of these submicroscopic particles on each fiber. The effect cannot be felt, but it makes the fibers non-skid so they stay in place and do not slip, but hold their shape. Trousers so treated will not bag, and stockings so treated will not run.

Softer Sitting. For years farmers have blamed their high percentage of kidney disorders on the continued jolting caused by riding tractors over plowed fields and the like. A combination of shock absorber and suspension seat now corrects this. The seat, which can be easily attached to any tractor, always stays level and "it's like riding on a mattress."

From Blood. During 1944 human blood was made to yield a measles preventive, a surgical plastic, a skin-grafting material, and a substance to prevent bleeding, as well as albumin for shock.

Controllable Fireplace Draft. Smoky, draft-starved fireplaces may now get a break, thanks to a new chimney draft which admits air at the bottom of the fire. This "air curtain," which supplies 80 percent of the draft, may be directed by a poker-handle control which always keeps the smoke to the back. These features are claimed for it: fires are more easily kindled and burn strongly from the start; a smoldering fire can quickly be brought back, or a big log can be burned by itself by directing the draft against it. The device is concealed, helps keep the hearth tidy, and does not get out of order or wear out.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Photo: Stewart-Warner



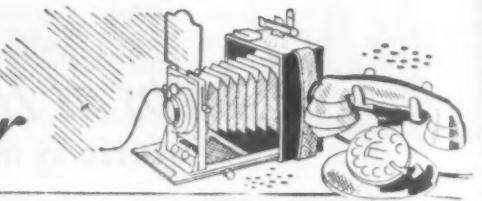
NO NEED FOR a farmer to go to a service station when the service station can go to him in the field and lubricate a tractor in a

fraction of the time needed for hand lubrication. This portable unit's compressor also supplies air for the inflating of tires.

Rotary Clubs
5,451

Rotarians
247,200

Rotary Reporter



Anglo-Canadian Bond Is Tighter

As an expression of gratitude for victory in Europe, the Rotary Club of SWINDON, ENGLAND, is joining with the Rotary Club of HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA, in making a thank offering in the form of a donation to the Rotary Boys' Home at WESTON-SUPERMARE, ENGLAND. (For a story on the home, see THE ROTARIAN for December, 1944.) HAMILTON Rotarians originally made a gift of approximately £70 for the alleviation of distress among SWINDON children due to air raids. Since SWINDON suffered but little from enemy attacks, the money was never needed, and the donors agreed that it should be turned over to the Boys' Home as a gift. The SWINDON Club will match the money, which will be used to provide equipment.

Montevideo Club Sends Greetings The Rotary Club of MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY sent greetings to Rotary Clubs in the United States of America on the occasion of the anniversary.



sary of their nation's Independence Day. The message said in part: "Rotary finds in the virtues of these people the greater hope that in the near future the men of the world, reconciled fraternally, will live under the protection of 'those truths evident in themselves' of the Declaration of Independence—with well-being, liberty, justice and peace."

Chengtu Comes Through

During the past year the Rotary Club of CHENGTU, CHINA, has sponsored two concerts and a football match, from them raised \$100,000 (Chinese currency) to be used to support a children's playground activity at a nursery school, a child-welfare project of a college, and tuberculosis student relief at five local universities. It has also given aid to a nurse working among civil prisoners and has provided education for the handicapped.

Rotary in India Moves Forward

Proof that Rotary is still "going ahead on all fronts" in India may be garnered from reports of Club activities. For instance, the Rotary Club of CAWNPORE has donated more than 1,000 rupees to the Royal Indian Navy Benevolent Association. Funds have been given to the BOMBAY Rotary Club for the purchase of equipment for the new Rotary Services Canteen in the Victoria Terminus. Keen interest has been reported in the CALCUTTA Rotary Club's plan to adopt a

SMOKES smoked out war-bond purchases in Helena, Mont., at a Rotary-sponsored sale during the recent bond drive. Purchasers of a \$25 bond could buy a pack of cigarettes for 15 cents. For \$200 in bonds they could get a whole carton. Sales totalled \$22,525. Profits (\$136) went to purchase treats for patients at a near-by veterans' hospital.



destitute village. . . . The Rotary Club of SURAT, with the intention of aiding a near-by village, has applied for suitable land on a higher level upon which it proposes to build 100 huts—with a view to making the colony a model and healthy village. . . . The Rotary Club of AHMEDABAD plans to build homes for vagrants on land recently given by the municipality for that purpose. . . . Some 40 homeless youngsters in NAGPUR were recently taken on a museum trip and given treats by a member of the local Rotary Club. . . . The Club in RATLAM has arranged entertainment for visiting students who come there to take examinations.

Spokane Club Youth 'Conscious'

Two members of the Rotary Club of SPOKANE, WASH., donated a main display window in their store to publicize Boys and Girls Week, but many residents of the community were already well aware of the Rotary connection with the annual event, for in 1925 the Club sponsored an athletic festival and parade. In 1926 Girls Week was observed separately from Boys Week, and in 1927 the SPOKANE Club founded the Boys and Girls Week Federation, combining the two programs—which has become a national affair by 1936. Among the youth projects in which the Club maintains much interest are the camping activities of the Boy Scouts, the woodworking and camping programs of the YMCA and the Red Shields Boys Club of the Salvation Army, activities of a local orphanage, and helping youngsters in need of orthopedic corrections.

Wanganui Boys Gain Guidance

The Rotary Club of WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND, recently held a tea for 45 boys who were ready to leave school, at which vocational-counselling books were given. The lads were told that they were welcome to approach any Rotarian for such help and advice as he could give them.

Smokes @ 75c Ea. It wasn't exactly the cigarette shortage Coax Forth \$452

It was the desire to be helpful which inspired members of the Rotary Club of PATTERSON, CALIF., to bid better than 75 cents a smoke when three cartons of cigarettes were auctioned at a recent meeting. The proceeds—\$452—went to the infantile paralysis fund.

A Live Prize No Surprise

Members of 4-H Club in Jefferson County, New York, who achieve unusual success in their club projects win membership in a new club—the 4-H Yorkshire Pig Club, which was originated several years ago by the

Rotary Club of WATERTOWN. Four other Rotary Clubs—ADAMS, ALEXANDRIA BAY, CARTHAGE, and CLAYTON—have joined in the sponsorship, along with the Sears-Roebeck Agricultural Foundation, making the project county-wide. This year 24 members were taken into the club and each was given a gilt, 18 of the total being brought in by 1944 winners in completion of their agreements in accepting gilds. Swine business has increased considerably since the club was formed.

'Going, Going, Gone . . .' The United States Seventh War Loan drive was given a mighty "shot in the arm" when the WADSWORTH, OHIO, Rotary Club sponsored an auction which brought in a total of \$105,000. On the block went everything from a box of salt to an automobile tire, the latter (a recap) bringing \$1,800. In two sales a wrist watch brought in \$15,000, while a fountain pen brought \$6,000, an electric iron netted \$3,750, and several cartons of cigarettes sold for \$1,000 in bonds each. The evening's work represented nearly a fourth of the city's quota for the drive.

Philadelphia Club Honors M. E. Leeds Believing that "he . . . who serves best" should be honored, the Rotary Club of PHILADELPHIA, PA., has established an annual award "to recognize outstanding work in the community within the Four Objects of Rotary." Recipient of the first award was Morris E. Leeds, author, inventor, educator, and businessman, who has given much of his time in recent years to public welfare.

It's Nice News from Nice Word has come from the Continental European Office of Rotary International in ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, that the Rotary Club of NICE, FRANCE, began meetings again as soon as the city was liberated. The Club is now increasing its membership and developing its Community Service activities. Among other things, Club members are taking an interest in ten young orphaned soldiers whom they receive into their homes and entertain as many young soldiers on leave each week; have placed a preliminary sum of 90,000 francs at the disposal of prisoners of war; and have adopted two 11-year-old youngsters whose fathers were killed in the war, planning to look after their education until they are of age. It is estimated that these activities will require approximately 300,000 francs for the current year. Next year the Club hopes to do even more.

Four More Anniversaries Congratulations to four more Rotary Clubs upon reaching their 25th milestone during the month of September. They are Olympia, Wash.; Mission, Tex.; Pulaski, Va.; and Cadillac, Mich.

When the Rotary Club of PRINCETON, ILL., recently observed its silver anniversary, a special program feature was

the minstrel troupe of the Rotary Club of PERU, ILL., which, incidentally, has entertained several other Clubs.

A delegation of 28 members of the "daddy" Club of JERSEY CITY, N. J., attended the recent silver-anniversary meeting of the Rotary Club of BAYONNE, N. J.

Children's Day on Put-in Bay There are at least 800 youngsters in the DETROIT, MICH.,

area who have a pretty fair understanding of the things that Rotary stands for. Annually the local Rotary Club provides treats for pupils of two schools for crippled children: a Christmas party and a Summer boat trip. There were 800 on the *Put-in Bay* when it sailed forth a few weeks ago. The man behind the program is Oliver ("Uncle

Photo: Laboni



WHEN THE Rotary Club of Nice, France, held its first large meeting in four years last March (see item), the main speaker was Colonel Thomas F. Gunn (right), of Port-

land, Oreg., a Past Secretary of the Rotary Club of Pasadena, Calif. At his left is Charles Castel, the President of the Nice Club. Flowers (above) added beauty.



AT A RECENT meeting a nearsighted Rotarian in Jamestown, N. Y., protested that he was having trouble peering at the buttons worn on the lapels of fellow members. So he prevailed upon them to wear their badges

on the back of their coat collars—that he might sneak around and see who was who. Unfortunately for him, the members declared that the buttons scratched their necks . . . so the "Stoopnagli" idea was abandoned.



WHEN service clubs in a community pool their resources and enthusiasm, as they did in New Haven, Conn., a community rec-

reation center can easily result (see item). New Haven's Camp Cedarcrest has 15 cabins and facilities for swimming and other fun.



OTHER CLUBS can copy! Every year Uvalde, Tex., Rotarians treat the city's schoolteachers at a barbecue picnic. This year 157 per-

sons were on hand, including the then District Governor Fred R. Thompson, of Eagle Pass, Tex., (the second from the right).

Photo: War Department



ANGLO-AMERICAN relations were upped another notch when Colonel G. B. Norris, a member of the Rotary Club of Missoula,

Mont., addressed the Rotary Club of Newport, England. He responded to Past President William Mordey (seated at the far left).



ROTARIANS in Kentville, N. S., Canada, gave the Eighth Victory Loan drive a bountiful start when the Club purchased a \$1,000

bond. Laurie Ellis (left) looks on while F. J. Burns tenders the check to 1944-45 Club President L. E. Grosscup for the bond.

Ollie") S. Dustin, who is now serving his 26th year as Chairman of the Club's Crippled-Children Committee.

Sun Shines on Cadet Nurse

The Sunshine Fund of the Rotary Club of SANDUSKY, OHIO, was recently "tapped" to aid a cadet nurse at a local hospital, when \$40 was given the needy miss to purchase wearing uniforms and accessories.

Cooperation... Co-operation counts! Camp Cedarcrest

Rotarians of New HAVEN, CONN., can testify to that. So can the youth of the community, for without the unified efforts of the Rotary Club and the other service clubs of New Haven there would be no community recreation center. Camp Cedarcrest (see cut), which was conceived 19 years ago by a group of service-club leaders, has grown to a

Canadian Clothing Collection

All Rotary Clubs in Canada, along with other service clubs and civic organizations, have been asked to lend assistance in establishing local committees in every community for the purpose of conducting an intensive collection of used clothing, similar to the successful drive recently completed in the United States.

The drive is being sponsored on behalf of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by the Canadian United Relief Fund, from October 1 to October 20.

36-acre year-round camp. The first tent was pitched in 1928. More tents, log cabins, a recreation hall, a council fire place, and other improvements have been added, and by the end of 1945 total attendance will have reached the 25,000 mark.

How Calcutta Fêted V-E Day

The Rotary Club of CALCUTTA, INDIA, observed V-E Day by distributing 15,000 pieces of clothing and feeding destitutes at eight different centers. Some 700 patients of the Medical College hospitals received sweetmeats and fruits through special arrangements of one of the Club members.

Waverly Views Ten-Year Plan

Thanks to its Rotary Club, WAVERLY, IOWA, has a ten-year plan of community improvement and development. Included are plans for a new bridge over the Cedar River, a new apartment house, a hotel, an airport, and other improvements of a public nature.

These Boys Are Men!

Members of the Rotary Club of PITTSBURGH, PA., have reason to be proud of the Boys' Club they have sponsored for a number of years. The young lads have grown into healthy men, so healthy, in fact, that out of more than 2,000 examined for the armed forces, only six [Continued on page 58]

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Australia—Home, Sweet Home

THAT'S the way G. I. Joes find it when flown in from South Pacific battle fronts to the American Red Cross rest camp at Mackay, on Queensland's tropical coast. For \$1.25 they get a good bed and three meals with plenty of fresh milk. When ten-day furloughs are up, they average a seven-pound increase in weight.

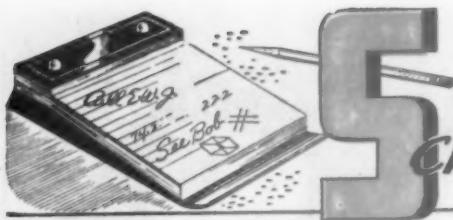
Approximately 100 arrive daily. They have overrun this city of 10,000—but townsfolk like it and vie in entertaining them. The canteen hostess above (left) is Mrs. Harry H. Weston, Rotary Club Past President's wife. The boys "helping Mom" and an Air Force Vicerette hostess are from California and Michigan.

Rotarians hold weekly open house and have organized the home-hospitality program. Hiking and horsebacking along white-sand beaches are popular with the Yanks. So is photographing (see page 6). They have introduced softball and hold matches with local girls. To even competition they bat left-handed.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



Photos: Australian News & Information Bureau



Scratchpaddings

UNDERWAY! Rotary's wheels began turning under the guidance of its new international President, T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, when the Board held its meetings in Chicago, Ill., early in July.

Among the many decisions reached were the appointments of various Committees (announced elsewhere in this section and in the August issue).

The terms of reference of the Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World were slightly modified to provide that study be given particularly to forms of international federation or coöperation, emerging from the San Francisco Conference.

The Rotary Foundation Committee was asked to review the objectives of the Rotary Foundation in the light of developing needs and make recommendations to the Board accordingly, and to devise a procedure designed to prevent further solicitation of funds from those who have already made contributions to the Foundation, but not preclude contributions by individuals or Clubs that have already contributed.

The Board changed the name of the Rotary International Headquarters Committee to "Rotary International

Headquarters (Location-Sites) Committee" and reappointed the Committee.

RICHARD H. WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho, resigned as Chairman of the Commission for the Organization of Rotary Clubs in Continental Europe, and was succeeded by C. J. STEIGER, of Zurich, Switzerland. He will remain as a member of the Commission.

Authors. A book of poetry, *These Bitter Years* (Verservice, Batavia, N. Y., \$1.25), has come from the pen of ROTARIAN DAVID S. BROMLEY, of Bishop, Calif. . . . *The Life and Times of Winston S. Churchill* is the title of a booklet which has been authored by J. LESLIE CHOWN, a member of the Rotary Club of Wolverhampton, England. . . . *The Teacher-Centered School* (\$1.25) is the title of a book by SCOTT THOMPSON, a Compton, Calif., Rotarian. . . . *The Why, What, and How of R. S. A. Fellowship Groups* has been penned and published by A. K. FYSON, president of the South Taranaki Returned Services' Association and a Hawera, New Zealand, Rotarian.

Duty First. When Rotarians in the Canal Zone were making plans to "ex-

change" daughters with Rotarians in the United States for the Summer, one 17-year-old's fidelity to duty and determination to stay on her USO job kept her from taking the vacation. She is JACQUELINE WORSLEY, daughter of ROTARIAN ROBERT C. WORSLEY, of Balboa, Canal Zone. An acrobatic dancer, "JACKIE" has entertained servicemen in USO shows in jungle outposts, hospitals, theaters, and USO clubs, and has been called the Canal Zone's own "unofficial USO sweetheart, entertainer, and charm dispenser."

Honkers. It all began 13 years ago when HARRY A. UTLEY, now a Lakeview, Oreg., Rotarian, rescued a handful of goose eggs when their nest was destroyed. Hatched at home, the goslings were taken to a near-by pond—Hunter Hot Springs—which has a continuous hot geyser. The geese liked the water, learned to respect the geyser, and have stayed there almost continuously, developing into a flock of some 500 "Honkers," some of which are so tame they eat from a person's hand.

Service. Like Schoolmaster Chips of novel and cinema fame, DR. FRANK H. POLLARD, a member of the Rotary Club of Seneca, S. C., and a member of the faculty of Clemson College, has his "boys" all over the world. He is a kind of dad and big brother to 88 men in the armed services—all former Clemson College students. He writes an average of three letters a day, never waits more than 48 hours before answering those he gets. Then he abstracts news from the servicemen's letters and mails



Wells

FOURTEEN business and professional men from nine different nations comprise Rotary's international Board of Directors. In the head chair at their meetings sits T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, President of Rotary International. A portrait and biographical sketch of him appeared in THE ROTARIAN for July.

Now meet his 13 able colleagues. Two will be presented in this space each month. Least in need of an introduction is DIRECTOR RICHARD H.

Meet Your Directors

Brief biographical profiles of two of the 14 men who make up Rotary's international Board. More next month.

WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho, who as President of Rotary International last year spoke before some 40,000 Rotarians in the Americas and in Britain. Businesswise, "Dick" heads a long string of businesses, yet takes on heavy additional civic responsibilities in his city and State.

How in 1933 amiable young HERBERT J. TAYLOR stepped into the presidency of the near-bankrupt Club Aluminum Company of Chicago and in a few years wiped out its half-million-dollar deficit and sent sales zooming is a tale well known among American businessmen. THE ROTARIAN reported it in March, 1942. Now "HERB" TAYLOR, who heads International Emulsifiers, Inc., as well, is Rotary's First Vice-President. A staunch friend of youth, he teaches a large Sunday-school class for boys, has endowed an educational foundation,

one activity of which is the sponsorship of a Summer camp in Michigan. Comprising 31,000 acres and boasting its own trout stream the camp is attended annually for two to ten weeks by some 400 boys.



Taylor



LIEUTENANT Donald Collins, formerly a member of the Secretariat staff of Rotary International in Chicago, has been in the service 3½ years. He was shot down over Germany on July 5, 1944, and was released from prison camp on April 29, 1945.

out his "news" to a list of 110, keeping them all posted on each other's doings and thoughts.

To 'Ike.' When GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (also see article page 16) relinquished his command of the Allied Forces in the European theater, TOM BENSON, President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, sent him this wire:

On your relinquishing the supreme command of the successful Allied armies and when so many American friends are departing from our shores, I have the honor to send you on behalf of the 515 Rotary Clubs in Great Britain expression of our warm appreciation of your unparalleled services and the genius you have displayed in furthering Anglo-American co-operation, understanding, and goodwill. We shall value your continuing efforts in cementing this great work.

Canoe Do It? It took a bit of genuine nautical skill for ROTARIANS STANLEY M. PORTER, of Goodland, Kans., and H. H. KANSTEINER, of Leavenworth, Kans., to "make up" a Rotary meeting while attending the American Red Cross National Aquatic School being conducted on a mountain some 17 miles from Morrilton, Ark. The only road between mountain and meeting in Morrilton

was covered by floodwaters. The two Rotarians, accompanied by the camp director, started for Morrilton by automobile, with a canoe lashed to the top. They soon left the car, and paddled on by canoe to keep a Rotary date they'll never forget.

Honors. J. EDGAR RHOADS, a member of the Rotary Club of Wilmington, Del., and a leather-belt manufacturer, has accepted the presidency of American Relief for India, Inc., which plans to raise \$1,200,000 to relieve suffering caused by famine and disease. . . . DR. GEORGE W. ROSENLOF, a member of the Rotary Club of Lincoln, Nebr., recently received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from his alma mater, Hastings College. He is registrar of the University of Nebraska. . . . When EDGAR T. BONDS, Secretary of the Rotary Club of South Bend, Ind., recently observed his 80th birthday, fellow members presented him with a diamond-studded Rotary button. . . . The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Tennessee recently elected HENRY N. BOYD, 1944-45 President of the Rotary Club of McMinnville, Tenn., as Tennessee's "Young Man of the Year." The award was a tribute to his interest in civic and community activities. . . . EDWARD T. O'BRIEN, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Brainerd, Minn., has been appointed field director for the American Red Cross at North Camp Hood, Tex. . . . FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANCIS H. SHERRY, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Troy, N. Y., was recently awarded the Air Medal for his participation in the air-drop operations in the India-Burma theater. . . . GENERAL JOSEPH W. STILWELL, commander of the United States Tenth Army and an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Salinas, Calif., was recently awarded the Novelli Medal "for military achievement." . . . DR. DAVID D. HENRY, a member of the Rotary Club of Detroit, Mich., has been named president of Wayne University, Detroit. . . . Fellow members of the Rotary Club of Scranton, Pa., recently honored CHARLES M. HEPBURN, Club Secretary for 21 years.

Tom Travels! After presiding over sessions of the Board of Directors in Chicago, Ill., in July, T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, started his year's travels as President of Rotary International. Because of Govern-



ROTARY'S 1944-45 President, Richard H. Wells, of Pocatello, Idaho, is shown delivering an address at the 50th annual commencement of the University of Idaho. His

topic was "A Front Seat for Tomorrow." It was a big day, rounded out when he attended an intercity and interservice club banquet sponsored by Rotarians of Moscow, Idaho.

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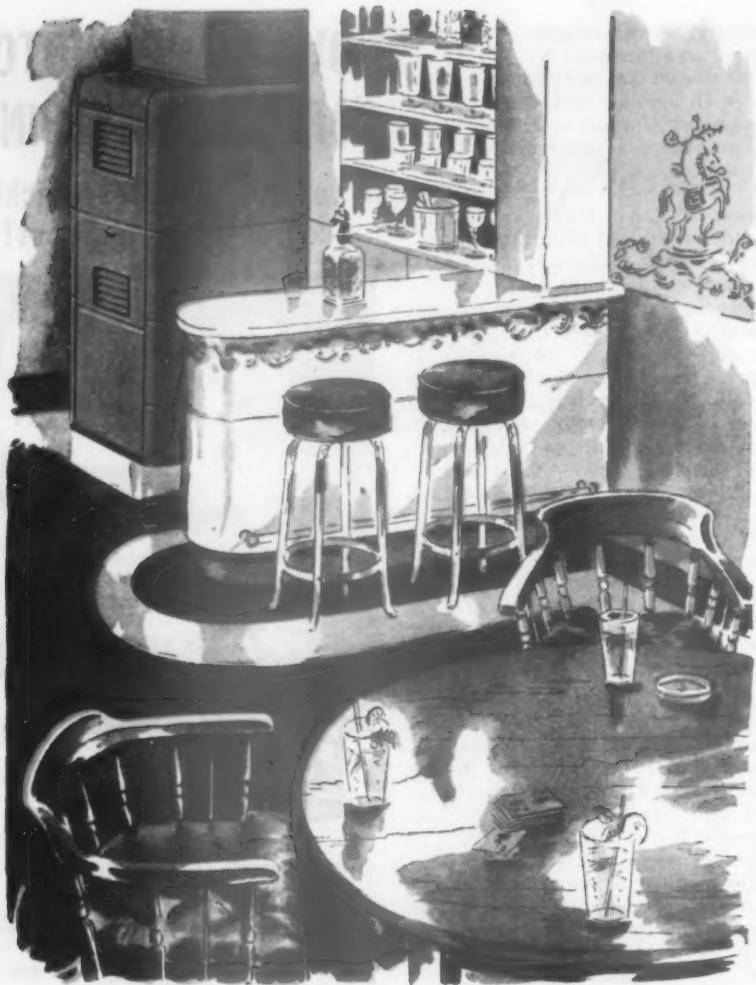
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ment regulations restricting travel in the United States, the number of appearances he will be able to make will be less than he would like to make. During July and August he appeared before Rotary groups in Cleveland, Heights of Greater Cleveland, and Canton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; London, Toronto, Ottawa, Kitchener-Waterloo, and Hamilton, Ont., Canada; Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Canada; Chautauqua, Buffalo, Albany, and Utica, N.Y.; Portland, Me.; Montpelier, Vt.; and York and Pottsville, Pa.

PRESIDENT WARREN was accompanied by Mrs. WARREN and REGINALD E. COOMBE, Past President of the Rotary Club of London, England.

Bells. Among relics of World War II at which future generations of Rotarians will peer are two Rotary bells—the kind your Club President taps with his gavel to open and close the program. Back in happier days, those bells graced the speaker's stands in the Rotary Clubs of Manila and Cebu in The Philippines. Then came Pearl Harbor, the invasion of The Philippines, the occupation of Manila. And that was the last the Rotarians of Manila saw of their bell, for permission to save Club records and trophies was unequivocally denied.

Rotary Events Calendar

September 17, 18—Canadian Advisory Committee meets in Chicago, Ill.

September 20, 21—Rotary Foundation Committee meets in Chicago, Ill.

Then, more than three years later, came liberation and, amid it, the Battle of the Manila Hotel, where the Club used to meet. Spying a bronze object gleaming in a rubbish heap, an Army officer investigated, found it to be the local Rotary Club's bell. The soldier who carried it from the hotel was shot and critically wounded. PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR THEODORE L. HALL and GIL J. PUYAT, who were given possession, plan to have the story of the bell's recovery engraved upon it, for they feel it will be one of the most prized possessions of the Club (see cut).

The bell of the Cebu Club was smug-

Photo: USAF



FURTHER proof of goodwill is scarcely needed when American officers like Capt. Heyward A. Paxton offer smokes to Chinese soldiers. The captain is a member of the Rotary Club of New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

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MANILA'S Rotary bell (see item) rang for the Cleveland, Ohio, Club during a recent radio broadcast. With it are Gil Puyat, a Past Manila Club President; Past District Governor T. L. Hall; Radioman Carl George. This signpost (right) weathered the invasion.

gleed into the Manila internment camp in the baggage of K. L. MORRISON, who gave it to PAST GOVERNOR HALL. Fearing that it be found during one of the regular searches, he turned it over to the prison broadcasting studio, where, apparently unrecognized as a Rotary bell by the occupying authorities, it was in plain view and constant use.

Meetings. Four Committees of Rotary International held sessions during July:

Extension.—Both the Eastern and the Western Region Extension Committees for the United States, Canada, New-



Photos: WGAR

foundland, and Bermuda met in Chicago, Ill., July 12 and 13. The first day they met together, discussing extension policies, and the second day they convened separately, setting up respective quotas.

All members were present, and Rotary's President, T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, attended the sessions. The Eastern Committee: EMMOR ROBERTS, Marlton-Medford-Vincennes, N. J., Chairman; JOHN T. GRAY, Jr., Brownsville, Tenn.; JOSEPH S. MERRITT, Dundalk, Md.; HAL S. ORR, Rocky Mount, N. C.; HARMON EDMOND RICE, Huntsville, Ont., Canada. The Western Committee: LOUIS L. ROTH, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman; JOHN N. MCFADDEN, Dauphin, Man., Canada; CHARLES E. PAXTON, Sweetwater, Tex.; WILLIAM D. SHANNON, Seattle, Wash.; JOE J. WEIGEL, Dodge City, Kans.

Youth—Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, July 18, the Youth Committee prepared a statement on service to youth through the schools, recommending (1) that Rotarians willingly serve on boards of education; (2) that they use their influence to obtain better salaries for teachers; (3) that they encourage young people fitted by personality and mental ability to enter the teaching profession; (4) that in the interests of a better understanding of the functions of education, a definite program of public relations be inaugurated in each community; (5) that educational authorities be supported in expanding the curriculums to include courses that will play a greater part in efficient living and promote better health; and (6) that school systems be encouraged to offer youths leaving school additional educa-

Recap on UNCIO



Lancaster

A recapitulation of figures on Rotary participation in the United Nations Conference on International Organization, in San Francisco, Calif., shows that 29 Rotarians were delegates or technical advisors and seven were chairmen of delegations.

In addition to the 24, whose likenesses were caricatured by Derso and Kelen (see "The Rotarian" for July) should be included Anthony Eden, an honorary member of the Leamington Spa and Warwick Rotary Club, chairman of the United Kingdom delegation; Louis Lancaster, honorary Washington, D. C., Rotarian; and Richard W. Morin, a member of the Rotary Club of Albert Lea, Minn., both of the United States State Department staff; Gustavo Chacón, the chairman of the Bolivian delegation and a member of the La Paz Rotary Club; and Julio Peña, of the Costa Rican delegation and a member of the San José Club.



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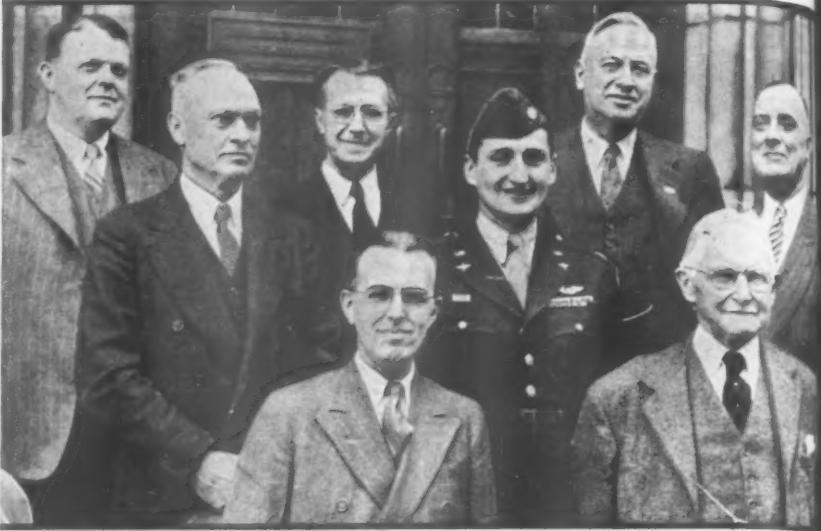
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LT. COL. F. S. Gabreski, Army ace and honorary member of the Oil City, Pa., Rotary Club, recently addressed fellow Rotarians. Present were (left to right) Past District Governor Allan J. Scilly (1943-44), Sheffield; Governor Charles W. Lillibridge, Smethe; Secretary N. A. Newton; Vice-President R. Wiegand; Col. Gabreski; Past President A. Turney; then District Governor M. Barnes, Grove City; Congressman L. H. Gavin, Oil City.

tional opportunities and service according to their needs.

Present were HEROLD C. HUNT, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman; and MEMBERS CHARLES V. ADAMS, Montoursville, Pa., and FRANK G. LANKARD, Madison, N. J. PRESIDENT T. A. WARREN attended. Unable to be present were José M. FERNANDES, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and STANLEY W. PERRY, Perth, Australia.

Aims and Objects—The Aims and Objects Committee met in Cleveland, Ohio, July 19 and 20, and explored the program of Rotary in all four of its services and selected a number of items for study by the members to report back at the next meeting with plans for their implementation. Particular emphasis was given to the need of closer operation of Clubs in accordance with the Aims and Objects plan, and most of the Committee's recommendations were designed to bring this about.

Present were T. H. ROSE, Birmingham, England, Chairman; MEMBERS HORACE B. GRIFFEN, Mesa, Ariz.; S. KENDRICK GUERNSEY, Jacksonville, Fla.; and JORGE M. ZEGARRA, Lima, Peru; and ALTERNATES FRANK J. HORN, Macomb, Ill.; HARRY E. HOVEY, Geneva, N. Y.; RILEA W. DOE, Oakland, Calif.; and ARTHUR C. MORTON, Montreal, Que., Canada. MEMBER JOHN J. WALKER, Johannesburg, South Africa, was unable to attend.

Also present were PRESIDENT T. A. WARREN; HEROLD C. HUNT, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the Youth Committee; and RICHARD C. HEDKE, Detroit, Mich., Chairman of the Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World.

Helpful. Himself a veteran of World War II, TRAVER F. SMITH, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, is doing a valiant one-man job of helping returning servicemen. As a member of his county's veterans' loan certifying committee, he has helped veterans obtain loans for the

purchase of farms, and, working closely with his county farm agent, has aided them to find a place for themselves on the farm. His friends think of him as a servant of every returning veteran in his community—at a sacrifice to his business and his leisure time.

What Is Rotary? That is a question which was put to members of the Rotary Club of Canton, Ohio, some years ago. According to E. J. LAND, a charter member, the winning definition, which catches the genius of the organization, was: "Rotary is a means of inculcating in men the need to so live that the world is the better for having been born into it."

Oberburgermeister. A former Rotarian, now a major with the military government detachment in Cologne, Germany, has written a letter telling of the chaotic conditions in that city, and the search for the one man whom he agreed should be appointed *Oberburgermeister* of Cologne—a position he held from 1916 to 1933. Only recently did the officer learn that the man he had been one of the charter members of the Rotary Club of Cologne. Though his experiences have been terrific, his spirit remains unbroken, and he still believes that the basic principles of Rotary should be applied to the world readjustments which must be made.

248 New Rotary Clubs. The best new Club record in six years was hung up during the Rotary year 1944-45. The final count was 248, compared with 112 for the previous year and 125 for 1942-43.

They were divided among 29 countries, as follows: Argentina, 7; Australia, 6; Bolivia, 3; Brazil, 10; Canada, 8; Chile, 8; China, 1; Costa Rica, 1; Dominican Republic, 5; England, 1; Finland, 5; Guatemala, 3; Guam, 1; Hawaii, 1; Iceland, 1; India, 13; Northern Ireland, 2; Mexico, 10; New Zealand, 1; Norway, 1; Peru, 1; Portugal, 1; Puerto Rico, 1; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Uruguay, 1; Venezuela, 1; and Yugoslavia, 1.

land, 2; Nicaragua, 5; Peru, 3; Philippine Islands, 1; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 7; Syria, 1; Union of South Africa, 2; United States of America, 120; Uruguay, 5; Wales, 1.

More Committees. Additional Committee appointments announced by PRESIDENT T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, are as follows:

Rotary Foundation Trustees— CHARLES L. WHEELER, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A., Chairman; CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (honorary member at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Chevy Chase, Md.); TOM J. DAVIS, Butte, Mont., U.S.A.; HARRY H. ROGERS, San Antonio, Tex., U.S.A.; RICHARD H. WELLS, Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A.

Admission of Clubs—C. HARALD TROLLE, Kalmar, Sweden, for Continental Europe, North Africa, and Eastern Mediterranean Region, and CARL L. MILLWARD, Milton, Pa., U.S.A., for the rest of the world, except Great Britain and Ireland.

Redistricting Committee for the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Bermuda—CARL L. MILLWARD, Milton, Pa., U.S.A., Chairman; GEOFFREY A. WHEABLE, London, Ont., Canada; IRVIN W. CUBINE, Martinsville, Va., U.S.A.

Nominating Committee for President in 1946-47—CHARLES W. PETTENGILL, Greenwich, Conn., U.S.A., Chairman; HARRY C. BULKELEY, Abingdon, Ill., U.S.A., alternate member. PORTER W. CARSWELL, Waynesboro, Ga., U.S.A.; ED. F. McFADDIN, Hope, Ark., U.S.A., alternate. IRVIN W. CUBINE, Martinsville, Va., U.S.A.; CARL L. MILLWARD, Milton, Pa., U.S.A., alternate. CARLOS HOERNING, Santiago, Chile; JOSÉ DOMINGO LEONARDI, Maracaibo, Venezuela, alternate. JAN V. HYKA, Mexico City, Mexico (member, Rotary Club of Geneva, Switzerland):



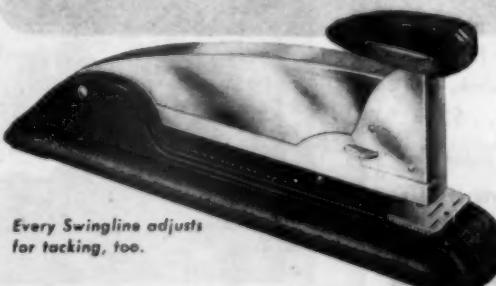
STAFF SGT. Louis J. Padula, a member of the Rotary Club of Norwalk, Conn., shows how salvaged surplus war materials can be used to make braces for infantile-paralysis victims in Italian hospitals. Owner of an orthopedic company, he has "adopted" 26 crippled youngsters, promising to keep them supplied with any braces they may need.

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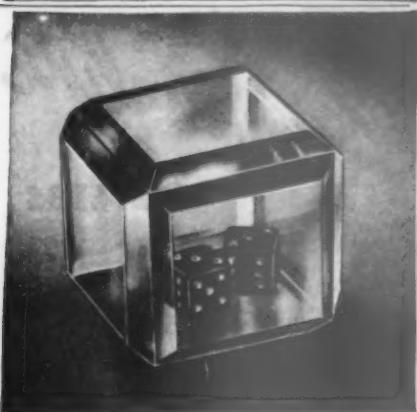


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FRANCIS A. KETTANAH, New York, N. Y., U.S.A. (member, Rotary Club of Beirut, Lebanon), alternate. FRED K. JONES, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.; CARL E. BOLTE, Slater, Mo., alternate. ARTHUR LAGUEUX, Quebec, Que., Canada; FRANK I. DOHERTY, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, alternate. T. J. REES, Swansea, Wales; T. D. YOUNG, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, alternate. CHENGTING T. WANG, Chungking, China; JOHN M. A. ILOTT, Wellington, New Zealand, alternate.

Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors for 1945-46: T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, as Chairman; members, CARL E. BOLTE, Slater, Mo., U.S.A.; HERBERT J. TAYLOR, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.; RICHARD H. WELLS, Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A.; GEOFFREY A. WHEABLE, London, Ont., Canada.

Duperrey Writes. Word from MAURICE DUPREY, of Paris, France, President of Rotary International in 1937-38, tells of celebrating V-E Day in company with several Rotarians—who were all highly welcomed, for, he says, the French are indebted to gallant allies for the liberation of France, an act which will never be forgotten. He expressed the hope that the war will soon be over in the Pacific, when Rotary will have a great part to play to promote the ideal of peace and understanding throughout the world. PAST PRESIDENT DUPREY told, too, of the death of LOUIS RENARD, Governor of the old 47th District, who was sentenced to death and beheaded by the Germans. He left six children; "we are looking after them," writes PAST PRESIDENT DUPREY.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

Crippled 'Kids' Given a Boost by Radio Bids

IN Prince Edward Island in Canada they turn the modern invention of radio against the age-old handicap of being crippled.

For years friendly Rotarian assistance has been given handicapped youngsters in Charlottetown, capital of the tiny Maritime Province. In fact, ever since the Club was organized in 1917, members have seen to it that lame lads and lasses have been enabled to face a future filled with capital "U's."

As the Club and responsibilities grew, it became necessary to find a simple solution to the fund-raising problem, so in 1933 the Club turned to a Rotary radio-auction idea—selling donated goods and services to the highest bidder. The first year some \$900 was realized. Success followed success. Last year the sale brought in \$4,100, and increased the total to date to approx-



BEFORE the auction, bidding slips must be affixed to the corresponding cards.

imately \$30,000, which has been turned over to the local Red Cross in support of crippled-children clinics and in the establishment of Summer camps for the youngsters—who are transported to and from camp by the Rotarians themselves.

The night of the auction Rotarians "take over" a local radio station, six of them taking turns as announcer-auctioneers. Since all of the bidding is done by telephone, it usually requires a dozen members to take the calls. A blackboard keeps them posted as the sale progresses.

Years of experience have perfected the technique, until last year 550 articles were sold in a matter of some six hours.

TELEPHONE wires are kept "hot" all during the evening as bids keep pouring in.



A BLEND OF DAY

There are two kinds of sights in a pipe bowl... One is a sight for something better and the other is a sight of contentment... Otherwise known as Sportsman Pipe Mixture, a choice blend of the finest aged domestic and imported tobaccos... Full-bodied but mild with the tranquil bouquet of harmonious proportions.

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Opinion

Pithy bits—gleaned from talks, letters, and Rotary publications.

Why Nazis Are That Way

SIDNEY H. PHILLIPS, Rotarian
Managing Director, Department Store
Whangarei, New Zealand

The general trend of German history has been to make the German people admire the military mind and be submissive to a central authority based on military power. They enjoy being dazzled by the brilliance and glamour of the military machine, and an attitude of arrogance toward those nations whom their rulers taught them to regard as rivals or inferiors has become as second nature to them. Submission to authority in this way became a prime German virtue...

It was Nietzsche who wrote: "The German has a deep almost childlike disposition to obey, to submit, to follow—this is a German virtue; to achieve obedience is the cult of the German, all the more so when little is left to him of the cult of religion."

The fundamental difference between the British and German approach to political and social life may be expressed thus: The Britisher considers he may do anything until it is specifically prohibited; the German considers he may do nothing until it is specifically allowed. Hence the well-known hypnotic power over the German people of the word *verboten*.—From a Rotary Club address.

Times Demand Understanding

E. LAURENCE SPRINGER, Rotarian
Headmaster, Pingry School
Elizabeth, New Jersey

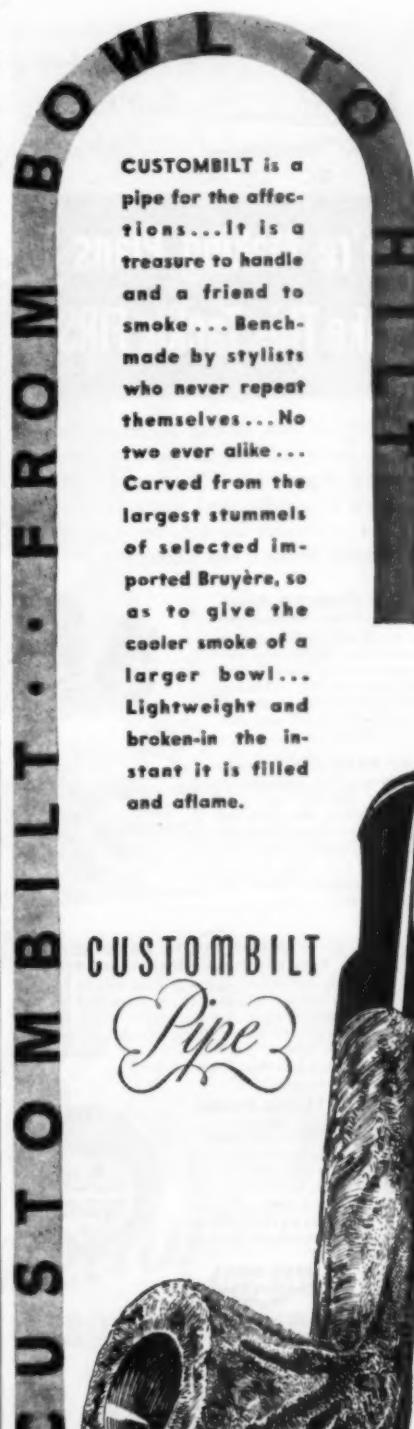
Let us revere the memory of our founding fathers, of whom George Washington was the greatest. Let us sit at their feet and learn from them. But let us first be sure that we understand our American history and that we see the writings of our great men in their proper perspective and setting. Yes, they had an understanding of their own world and the times in which they lived. They had vision. But let us today have an understanding of our own world and of the times in which we live, and may God grant to us vision, too. Perhaps then future generations will praise us for having the foresight and vision to establish a new world order to bring about a lasting peace.—From a Rotary Club address.

We Took It in Stride'

ARTHUR McCALLUM, Rotarian
Food-Products Manufacturer
New Brunswick, New Jersey

In the early 1900s—and I look back to that era because I was just starting to work for pay—labor was then being organized and was forming groups to bring pressure on business for higher wages and better working conditions. The firm I was working for had a pay scale from 10 to 17½ cents an hour, and

CUSTOMBILT is a pipe for the affections... It is a treasure to handle and a friend to smoke... Bench-made by stylists who never repeat themselves... No two ever alike... Carved from the largest stummels of selected imported Bruyère, so as to give the cooler smoke of a larger bowl... Lightweight and broken-in the instant it is filled and aflame.



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you had to be good to get 17½ cents. This is when I said that if I could make \$25 a week for the rest of my business life, I would be satisfied. The working day was ten to 12 hours. No provision was made for locker rooms—you came to work in your work clothes, then at night went home without a shower. At that time we did not expect anything better. When labor asked that some of these things be changed, businessmen thought business would be ruined and, because they were so sure of it, resisted all changes as long as they could. I recall very vividly the first strike in the plant when the men struck for a one-cent-an-hour raise, or 10 cents a day. The strike lasted about a week until, during one of the daily battles at quitting time, one of the workmen was killed. Then the company agreed to the increase. Many more strikes have been called and wages have gradually increased, until we are paying as much now per hour as we were paying per day in 1900.

In 1913 or 1914 when Henry Ford put into effect \$5 a day or \$30 a week as the minimum wage for his plant, a terrible outcry arose from business that it could not be done and that it would ruin business. All I ask is, "Did it?" No. We took it in stride and went on to further increases and much better working conditions.—From a Rotary Club address.

Serenity

RALPH P. ORCHARD, Rotarian
School-Maintenance Supervisor
Lakewood, Ohio

When our son Lieutenant Fred S. Orchard was reported missing over Austria, Mrs. Orchard and I wrote the following for our church bulletin. We are submitting it on the suggestion of fellow Rotarians that perhaps other parents who are enduring a like anxiety may be helped a little by this thought.

God is with us every day, and the light of His presence is our joy and hope and love—

*The power that holds the planets in their courses,
That places limits on the restless sea,
Holds my life, too, within its mighty keeping,*

And ever, always holds me.

If this great truth could permeate our beings and we could give a place to it in our lives each day, our anxiety would fade and our sense of strain would vanish; even in times as chaotic as these we would find ourselves able to face the confused present and the uncertain future with serenity; this is the inward quietness which faith and faith only provides; this is the poise of mind and heart which comes to all who find God and have been found by Him.

*And so I rest as a swan rests on a river—
Quiet and calm amid life's troubled flow,
I know I am held by a Power and Love
that never
Will let me go.*

Thus God is more than a mere statement of a church or the expression of a great knowledge: God is a real life with us and in us all the time; God is a spirit and our lives are filled with His glory—

*I say it over and over when storms are heavy,
I say it when the night is on the land:
I whisper that behind the Power Almighty
Is God's kind hand.*

The Home Rotary Meeting

ECKLEY HOYT, Insurance Underwriter
Secretary, Rotary Club
Berwick, Pennsylvania

One of our fellows, Gerald W. Porter, has written the following poem, which

we feel summarizes the feelings of all our members:

*I've heard of Rot'y goth'rin's
From Miami up to Nome.
But I like best the meetin's
Of my Club right here at home.
I like the hearty handshakes
Of the crowd as I come in,
And the friendly salutations
'Tween fraternal kith 'n' kin.
I like the rule of callin'
Each man by his given name
Whether butcher, baker, banker,
Every title ranks the same.*

*The genial Secretary
Tryin' awfully hard to frown
As he digs for change and counts it
If I plank a five-spot down.
Then the songs while we're eatin'
Sound retreat for daytime's care—
Add the taste of kingly dishes
To the simplest kind o' fare.
The speaker of the ev'nin',
With a deft and artful touch
Leaves me sittin' there astounded
Wond'rin' how he learned so much.*

*Begrudging of the partin'
But aware the world's a'right,
I say "So long" to all the gang
Till another meetin' night.
While amblin' home, I'm thinkin'
True friendships are God-giv'n
And any man that ain't a friend
His life ain't worth the liv'n.
I'm satisfied my record with
Him, the Great Notarian,
Will show a better standin' 'cause
I was a good Rotarian.*

Observations at Age 60

A. B. DE HAAN, Rotarian
Proprietor, Mink-Fur Farm
Sioux City, Iowa

Emerson was right when he wrote, "A hundred men talk where one thinks, a thousand think where one sees."

At 60 one is very conscious of becoming an old man.

At 60 a man had better get his house in order for the days when men shall know him no more.

Life has little to offer outside of a congenial task, enough to eat and wear, a home retreat, the love of a woman and children, a good book, and a friend.

Too many mistake the popular *ae* claim of men for friendship.

As men age, their faces reveal their thoughts.

The secret of a growing personality lies in discovering what the laws of the universe are and then adjusting our lives to them.

Most men mistake doing for being.

Grown men are but children at heart under their pompous fronts.

No joy can compare with that over the success of a son or daughter.

Women could not have made as much of a mess of the world as men have made had they been in control of governments.

The world will never be remade through organized charity. The remaking will be done by contagious lives of goodwill.

It is so easy to give a dollar to a community fund and then forget all about human misery.

Our nation can retain its greatness only by challenging men to lift themselves by their own efforts.

A man who is kingpin in his own circle learns his unimportance when he travels among strangers.

We all strive for wealth, social position, applause, power—only to find how empty they are when once achieved.

By joining Rotary one stands out from the crowd of selfish businessmen pre-

claiming to the world that he believes in that view of life which will result in human brotherhood, and that he is determined to practice that philosophy where he works.—*From the Sioux City, Iowa, Rotary Punch.*

Must Respect All Peoples

MELVIN J. TIMM, *Rotarian*
Builders Supplies Distributor
Barryville, Arkansas

In considering the future map of the world, military necessity rears its ugly head and logically demands that the mistakes of geographical encirclement made at Versailles not be repeated. Including Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia was never in a tactical position adequately to defend its borders against a hostile Germany. The Polish Corridor and some of the Balkan boundaries were equally difficult from a strategic viewpoint.

It seems that none of the idealistic theories advanced so far are a certain panacea for the ills of the world. They seek to allay the pain, but they fail to treat the causes. Some of them might work, but only after logical boundaries are established and then only after a thorough understanding of the moral concepts of dissimilar peoples. A complete and comprehensive study of the economic resources and ethnological origins of the proposed nations must be made before a boundary line is drawn. World-wide organizations, such as Rotary International, could conceivably play a large part toward mutual understanding between various nations of the problems that confront the others. We must learn to know and to respect the peoples of all the nations that will make up the future world, including even our present enemies. Only then will any plan work.

Birth of a Rotarian

EDWIN E. HANCOCK, *Rotarian*
Superintendent, Children's Home
Monticello, Arkansas

Some years ago my mother started taking me to Sunday school and church. It was about nine years before I thought enough of it to let them take me to the river. For nine more years I drifted along, enjoying the spiritual scenery, but feeling little else. Then I had an experience which sold me completely to Christ, and I'm still sold. Some preachers call it rebirth.

When I came to Monticello, a friend took me to Rotary. I had heard much of Rotary, but wasn't deeply interested. Upon being invited, I decided to join, but my reason wasn't clear. Friendship was part, relaxing under the terse humor was part, and the rest is unclear.

A few days ago I had an experience. A problem demanded that I find a man who was Christian, a boy lover, and public spirited. I found him and he led me to two others. Together we mapped the rebuilding of life for an orphan boy. When it was all planned and we shook hands to part, we discovered a fourth bond. It was Rotary. I'm sold on Rotary. It pools the resources of leaders for humanity's advance.

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KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS

Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

(in Regina, Saskatchewan), and it is through him and his activities that I have become interested in Rotary activities. Let's hope that through such organizations we can mold a better place in which all people may live like all good neighbors should.

'Peeps' Seen in Cyprus

By S. MARASHLIAN, Rotarian
Nicosia, Cyprus

I recently had the pleasure of receiving an issue of *THE ROTARIAN* and was infused with enthusiasm on going through its well-chosen and finely reproduced features; the magazine is no doubt a remarkable achievement—an eloquent tribute to the creative enterprise of Rotarian friends responsible for its production.

Of particular interest to me is the magazine's *Peeps at Things to Come*, where new inventions and ideas—scientific or otherwise—are deftly elaborated from month to month.

'Pardon Such Bad English . . .'

Asks José Bustos GAYOSO
Commentator, Ministry of Education
Marianao, Cuba

We have been receiving *THE ROTARIAN* regularly at our Panamerican Circle, where our editorial office is established. Here in Cuba, members of Rotary (very abundant) and citizens are getting new ideas from the commentaries to our articles entitled "Selections from *THE ROTARIAN*."

In "Puntos de Vista" next Wednesday we comment on *A Time for a Great Faith* [*THE ROTARIAN* for June], by the great writer of all time André Maurois. The announcement of it got an enthusiastic reply from a friend, "I'm waiting desperately for Wednesday."

Yes, in our time, filled with so much materialism, ideas such as yours get sincere thanks, well merited! . . .

Pardon us for such bad English, but we are "eager" as you for better understanding, and it's absolutely necessary to learn something more, mutually. To friends of *THE ROTARIAN*, over the distances, that as Eunice Tavares said, "do not exist for souls," we extend our sincere greetings.

Maurois' Article 'Full of Courage'

Thinks Wm. SCHNEIDEREITH, Rotarian
Direct-Mail Advertiser and Printer
Baltimore, Ohio

If *THE ROTARIAN* hadn't printed a single thing other than *A Time for a Great Faith*, by André Maurois [June issue], in the past 12 months, its existence would have been justified. The article is a splendid thing—full of courage, full of "attainable" prospects for the average individual.

Just several evenings previous I had sat with a good friend and listened to his views on the world dilemma. Strangely enough, his philosophy was

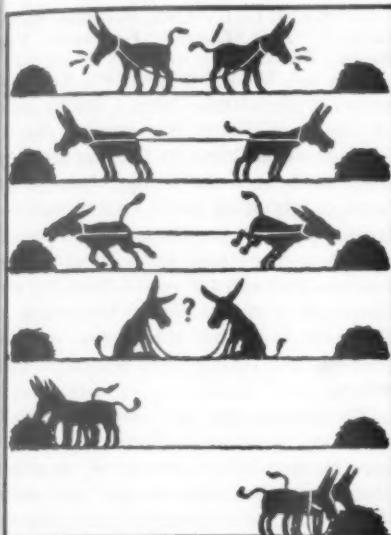
quite akin to that of Maurois. I found it acceptable. Perhaps that's why I responded so quickly to this article.

I think the magazine is getting better. Its typographic style seems to have sobered down a bit. There's a better selection of articles, and when the availability of better paper will again permit better printing, there will be more eye appeal to the illustrations.

Lesson for Newlyweds, Too

Thinks MRS. EVERETT COULTER
Wife of Rotarian
Marissa, Illinois

I enjoyed the little illustration in the July issue of THE ROTARIAN captioned "Little lesson in coöperation" [see cut]. I think it would be a good idea for



preachers, and others who perform marriage ceremonies, to give one of these pictures to each newly married couple. I believe the reason our divorce rate is so high is that we don't coöperate in trying to make marriage a success.

Re: Closed Shop

From R. K. VICKERY, Rotarian
Sprays Manufacturer
Richmond, California

The debate *Closed Shop?* in THE ROTARIAN for June should make Rotarians more aware of one of the real problems involved in labor relations. This is a constructive contribution to the Community Service side of Rotary.

Since the creation and wide distribution of wealth are objectives of both industry and labor, industry and labor must learn to work together for the common good. Management must learn the aims and problems of labor. Labor, on the other hand, must learn the problems of management. This process of mutual education has been partially achieved in many industries by the wartime labor-management committees. These committees are all right so long as they do not try to assume the responsibilities and duties of management.

If we are to have prosperous industries, full employment, and high wages,

industry must provide efficient management and business as a whole must provide economical and efficient distribution of products. On the other hand, organized labor must educate its members to the basic aim of creating full wealth and that an "honest day's work" is the best insurance of good wages and security. For the same reason, organized labor should encourage technical improvements and more power machines so that each workman's labor will create as much wealth as possible.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that in the ranks of the leaders of labor there are some racketeers and some old-fashioned leaders who believe that strikes and even violence are the best weapons of labor. On the other hand, the vast majority of labor leaders now depend on negotiation to win their points and only consider the strike as a weapon of last resort. Well-trained labor leaders are becoming the rule instead of the exception. There are a few labor schools starting in the United States for the training of labor leaders, and even foremen. The students are learning the best methods of solving labor and personnel problems and also getting some general education. These schools are sponsored and supported by the labor unions.

Rotary can help to improve labor relations by helping to sponsor such schools or see to it that their neighboring universities give adequate courses in labor relations. Spokesmen for both industry and labor should be invited to give talks before Clubs. Clubs might take in outstanding labor leaders as members. We Rotarians must realize that organized labor has now come of age and is a necessary and, on the whole, a responsible member of society, willing and anxious to do its part in the rebuilding of our peacetime economy.

Latin-America Series Helpful

Believes CHARLES A. HOWE, Rotarian
Plumbing-Supplies Distributor
Homewood, Illinois

The "Know Latin America" series which has been appearing in THE ROTARIAN for a number of months [see page 28 in this issue] should prove helpful to Rotarians everywhere. I know it has been to me, for it has increased my knowledge of lands south of the border and their peoples.

It is my opinion that if more businessmen of the Rotary type—and I speak from experience, for I have made eight trips to Mexico—visited these countries and, following the Rotary plan, visited with local businessmen at meetings and otherwise, more and better and quicker international understandings would be arrived at than by all the visits of educators and politicos.

This thought has grown on me for years and I have watched it in operation. All Rotarians should be encouraged to travel and visit as much as possible. Their tolerance and mutual understanding would be helped and upon their return their influence would carry back pictures of their findings to their own communities.



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Broadcast Congress?

[Continued from page 21]

those men, most of whom are modestly trying to do a good job, to become rich-voiced, empty-headed radio actors.

Perhaps New Zealand with its 1½ million people does it cheaply and well. More power to it! We with our 139 million could not do it without far greater cost than it is worth.

Democracy Overdone

R. E. McWHINNIE, Registrar, University of Wyoming; Past District Governor, Laramie, Wyoming

Three of many reasons why I deem the proposal to broadcast Congress unnecessary and impractical are:

1. It overdoes democracy in attempting to utilize it in the marginal area of diminishing returns, where its cost is greater than its benefits.

2. It encumbers the process of law-making, putting members of Congress in the position of having to take time to justify every minor contention, particularly among partially informed and overly argumentative listeners.

3. It is hardly practical for the average man, whose time for radio listening is limited. Press, *Congressional Record*, and radio reports supply all information more conveniently for the man who works for a living eight or more hours daily.

Well Worth a Try

PAUL EUGENE EHLY, Clergyman, Pratt, Kansas

It would pose mechanical problems; it would cost considerable money; it would be subject to abuse as all good things are—but putting Congress on the air would be worth all this expense if it did just this one thing: if it instilled

in the generation now in knee pants and pigtails a new respect and a heightened interest in the processes of that body. The Congress of the United States is something more than mere raw material for cartoonists and smart satirists. "Listening in" from their schoolrooms the children of the United States might begin to understand that it is the most important single assemblage of men in the nation. And, seeing where it falls short of its mark, they themselves may not many years hence do something to correct the aim.

I do not say that broadcasting Congress will succeed. I only say that we will not know until we have tried.

It's a Question of Trust

HOWELL G. EVANS, Furniture Manufacturer; Past District Governor, Two Rivers, Wisconsin

I do not favor broadcasting Congressional proceedings. Now, I am in favor of radio publicity for special events such as an address to the Congress by the President of the United States or by some outstanding guest. As representatives of the people, Congressmen are expected to use their good judgment on matters that call for sound thinking and thorough consideration. The work of Congress is behind the scenes, and the stage is set before final action is ever taken.

The reasons for arriving at a certain decision cannot be explained in a single speech nor by a group of speeches. Much can be covered up, and even though the public might arrive at a decision on any one matter, it still remains for the member of Congress to make the decision that he thinks is right in the light of his own judgment and conscience, with regard to not only the present picture, but the future. I believe that publicity can only weaken his power and right to decide.

A Soldier Returns

*Nothing's changed. The vacant lot right here
Where us kids played marbles in the Spring,
Bud lived in that house across the square,
There's the big elm tree and Bud's old swing.
I must go and see his folks, although
I dread questions and the things they'll say;
Still I'm sure that Bud would want it so,
I'm glad that I was with him . . . that last day.
Grocer Brown still has that old red truck,
There's Johnny parking it beside the store.
Here I've hunted four-leaf clover for luck. . . .
I never knew what luck was like, before.
How good is being home, if folks will leave
The unexplored recesses of my mind;
If they would just ignore my empty sleeve . . .
Somehow it's hard to bear when they are kind.
Yet my sacrifice is small enough to make
If folks can live where friendly treetops meet,
Where children play and women sing and bake
And men come back . . . to walk a quiet street.*

—ALMA ROBISON HIGBEE

Five Miles an Hour!

[Continued from page 23]

northward. Near the village of Half Day, a loaded hay wagon disputed the right of way with Duryea. He yelled at the farmer to pull over and let him pass. Finally, he did—to the left, just as Duryea swung to his right. To avoid a collision, Duryea plunged his roaring machine into a ditch, and he was out of the race. Mueller did better, and at 5 P.M. hiccoughed his way to the goal. He had done the 92 miles in 9 hours and 22½ minutes.

Ten miles an hour!

Now the BIG race really boomed. Barnum could have done no better. Canviling playing up the circus aspects of the event, Kohlsaat also bid for the interest of serious people. He would have an "umpire" ride in each car to keep a written play-by-play account of its performance. The prize would go not alone to the swift, but would be awarded for these "features in order": general utility, speed, cost of the machine, economy of operation, and general appearance and excellence of design.

As Thanksgiving Day neared, excitement in Chicago soared to a feverish pitch. The *Times-Herald* wallowed in eloquence over the approaching event which even rival newspapers could not completely ignore. World news was pushed to inside pages as newspapers throughout the nation played up the story of the "most important mechanical event of history." The contagion caught on as people remembered the great Columbian Exposition of '93 and preened themselves for another trip to Chicago.

Wagon and buggy manufacturers saw their great chance and pushed their plants to put out horseless carriages. A hodgepodge of inventors and daredevils rigged up their machines. And Kohlsaat must have beamed as entries went past the 20 mark, then 30, 50, until finally the tally was 83 from 16 States.

Then the weatherman intervened. Just three days before Thanksgiving Day, a heavy sleet storm whipped through Chicagoland, followed by snow, eight inches deep.

The racers were appalled and begged for another postponement. But Kohlsaat was adamant. He saw the possibility of an anticlimax, and he reminded the world that the contest was for a "practical" machine that would demonstrate "utility."

"The race goes on!" he said brusquely. He did, however, shorten the course to a lake-shore run to Evanston.

Withdrawals poured in, cutting the likely starters to 11. Then Haynes and Apperson, of Kokomo, Indiana—names



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of men destined to become famous in motorcar history—whose car was on the South Side of Chicago all set to go, smashed a wheel in avoiding a crash with a streetcar. Two Benton Harbor, Michigan, brothers failed to arrive because of bad roads. Something snapped in the steering gear of the "wagon" entered by Max Hertel, of Chicago. Other drivers decided not to take the risk.

Only six vehicles of varied sorts managed to draw up to the starting post in Jackson Park on that fateful Thanksgiving morning. But thousands of excited people were there, taxing police control. One paper records that "the contestants had a difficult time getting through the mob."

The Duryea and Mueller entries were the same horseless carriages that were in the "consolation" contest. A "Roger machine" was entered by the R. H. Macy Company, the famous New York department store. A curious contraption called the "Motor Drag," made by a refrigeration-machinery concern of New York, was there. It had its seats on an iron frame and was powered by two four-horsepower engines weighing 375 pounds each. Still another starter was the "Electrobat," entered by a Philadelphia outfit. It received its electric power from two motors weighing 800 pounds, was equipped with pneumatic tires and ball bearings, and was steered by turning the rear wheels.

The dramatic moment arrived. Drivers stood stiffly at attention alongside

their vehicles. The starter took his watch in hand.

"Ready, get up your power!" he shouted at Duryea. The latter leaped into his mechanical wagon, followed by his umpire. At 8:55 "Go!" was thundered and amidst a clatter of gears the contraption shot forward. At intervals of one to three minutes the others followed.

The Macy machine seemed ill fated at the start. It "slid" on streetcar rails and crashed into the rear end of a horsecar. Foxy Oscar Mueller wrapped twice around his tires to keep them from spinning, and one of his helpers sanded the transmission belt to keep it from slipping. He reached downtown—nine miles—in one hour and 16 minutes. The Duryea car had luckier sailing than in the first race.

The high spot of the "furious" race was reached in Lincoln Park, where the "Roger machine"—it kept in the race in spite of its collisions—ran neck and neck with the Duryea horseless vehicle. They plunged into staid Evanston, home of Frances Willard and of temperance. They turned and headed back for Chicago, when old Lady Ill Luck hit the Macy car again. The excited driver struck a horse-drawn hack and bent the steering gear until it was almost useless. He managed, however, to reach a relay station, where he stopped an hour and 20 minutes for repairs. The umpire reported: "The machinery was also cleaned and six gallons of naphtha and

Can you match the photo below for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editor of *The Rotarian*. You will receive a check for \$3 if your "odd shot" is used. But remember—it must be different!

Odd Shots



TRAVELLER'S AID in East Africa. The hut, which is operated by an Indian, is in a village near Nairobi, Kenya. Leslie B. Harmer, a Nairobi Rotarian, discovered it with his camera.

seven gallons of water were taken on."

But the race was not over, as Mueller's Benz was steadily creeping up. By 8:53 it was only 24 minutes behind the leading Duryea. But it, too, was not without its difficulties, as Charles B. King, the umpire in the Benz, reported later. Early in the afternoon, Charles G. Reid, an observer in the car, had collapsed from exposure. Then for the last half hour of the race, Umpire King himself took over as driver, Mueller having collapsed from strain and exposure. "During the trip," reported King, "we took on board six gallons of gasoline, six pails of ice, and three pails of snow."

The ice and snow were used to keep the motor from overheating!

Meantime, the Macy machine had given out, because "the cylinder opened so that it would not carburete." Mechanics sweat over it until midnight, then gave up and retired. Refreshed by the next morning, they got it to rolling again and it limped across the finish line at noon.

Duryea took the grand prize "for best performance in the road race, for range of speed and pull, with compactness of design," and "for the remarkable run of 55 miles in 11 hours"; the Mueller car ran second. The judges reported that every contestant had violated some vital rule in the contest and so had no valid claim for consideration as prize winners. But it was decided that performance should take precedence over rules, and the golden flow of award money poured out into the deserving pockets of the hard-driving winners.

How about Editor Kohlsaat?

He had pulled off the most spectacular promotional stunt since Barnum brought Jenny Lind to America. He basked in the acclaim of his friends and in the envy of his rivals. And liked it. So much so, that on September 29, 1910, he put on the first airplane race from Chicago to Springfield, Illinois—for a \$10,000 prize. It was a thriller too, but Kohlsaat, after seeing the flying crates get off the ground, hustled to a fast train and was in Springfield in time to see them roar across the finish line!

But the auto race of '95 remained the set of Kohlsaat's memory till his death. His hunch that he was making history will be confirmed next November on Thanksgiving Day, when the race will be rerun under sponsorship of the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago. For months, experts have been studying newspaper and magazine files, interviewing old racers, and tinkering with ancient "motorcycles." The event will fittingly mark the 50th anniversary of the first practical demonstration of a machine which has changed the ways of living for more people on the planet than any invention since 1440, when Gutenberg gave printing to the world.



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Rotary Reporter

[Continued from page 40]

failed to pass. Rotarians attribute this record to the fact that an excellent physical training and athletic program has been maintained, and that the doctor and dentist members of the Rotary Club have carefully watched the health of the boys.

Medals Awarded The Youth Service on School Front

Committee of the Rotary Club of BAYONNE, N. J., is directing its main efforts toward stimulating home-service war effort among the pupils of local public and parochial schools. Each year the boy or girl in each school having the greatest number of points is awarded a medal—which is presented by a Rotarian at the school's graduation exercises. Throughout Boys and Girls Week five boys "took over" as "city fathers."

Rotary Ambulance Rotarians of East-Aids 1,500 Men

ern New York State (District 174) contributed \$2,000 three years ago to provide an American Field Service ambulance (for picture see THE ROTARIAN, October, 1944). Now comes word that the vehicle has seen service in the Egyptian and Italian theaters, and has

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carried almost 1,500 sick or wounded men, travelling over 20,000 miles. has had six different drivers, was riddled by shrapnel. In one day during the Allied push into the Po Valley it brought out 11 stretcher cases and walking wounded—a normal week's total.

Good Word Easily Heard

Once upon a time, in fact, not so many weeks ago—an a couple in Rock Island, Ill., found a new interest in life—thanks to the thoughtfulness of the local Rotary Club. Rotarians found that the couple need hearing-aid assistance, and they met

They Chip In to Help 'Swing Inn' The Rotary Club of TOLEDO, OHIO, recently contributed \$1,000 to help provide equipment for the new local YMCA- and YWCA-sponsored youth canteen, known as the "Swing Inn." Is the place popular? Well, 800 boys and girls crowded into it one night recently—and more wanted in.

Welcome to 27 New Rotary Clubs! Congratulations in order for 27 newly organized Rotary Clubs around the world. They are, with sponsor Clubs in parentheses:

ACAPONETA, MEXICO (Mazatlán)
Pres.: Marcial Lizárraga, Apartado 19,
EMPALME, MEXICO (Guaymas)
Pres.: Maximino Ramírez M., Apartado 20,
SCONE, AUSTRALIA (Muswellbrook)
Pres.: Geo. H. Marshall, 51 Oxford Road,
COOLANGATTA-TWEED HEADS, AUSTRALIA

Pres.: S. W. Winders, P.O. Box 19, Coolangatta.

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y. (Jamaica)
Pres.: Henry Kufahl, 215-47 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village.

LINDALE, TEX. (Tyler)

Pres.: D. D. Stringer.

STRATTON, COLO. (Burlington)

Pres.: Dr. James L. Keen.

DAGUPAN, THE PHILIPPINES (Readmitted)

Pres.: Angel B. Fernandez.

SANTA ROSALIA, MEXICO (Hermosillo)
Pres.: Ing. Francisco L. García Quintilla.

LABOULAYE, ARGENTINA (Rio Cuarto)

Pres.: D. Alfredo Miles, Rivadavia Colón.

JACHAL, ARGENTINA (San Juan)

Pres.: Manuel E. Rodríguez Gómez.

TIQUISATE, GUATEMALA (Guatemala City)

Pres.: Ricardo Aguilar, Cia Agrícola Guatimala.

ALBION, IND. (Ligonier)

Pres.: Fred J. Schwab.

EAST HADDAM, CONN. (East Hampton)

Pres.: Raymond T. McMullen, Moodie Conn.

PLYMOUTH, N. C. (Edenton)

Pres.: John Shepherd Brinkley.

LOUISBURG, N. C. (Oxford)

Pres.: Malcolm McKinney.

COALINGA, CALIF. (Avenal)

Pres.: Ralph Percy Neate, 145 N. Fifth St., P. O. Box 657.

INGHAM, AUSTRALIA (Tully)

Pres.: W. E. McKenna, Dutton St.

LAKIN, KANS. (Syracuse)

Pres.: Iman C. Wiat.

SAO JOAQUIM, BRAZIL (Ituverava)

Pres.: Alcino Junqueira Melreles, Rua Minas Gerais No. 517.

AIGUA, URUGUAY (Minas)

Pres.: Esteban Agustoni.

GUICHON, URUGUAY (Paysandú)

Pres.: D. Leonardo Failache.

IXTEPEC, MEXICO (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)

Pres.: Antonio Fernandez, Libertad No. 37.

JOSE PEDRO VARELA, URUGUAY (Lascano)

Pres.: D. Tomas Armendariz.

HAUCHINANGO, MEXICO (Pachuca)

Pres.: Augustin C. Gil, Hidalgo No. 28.

SAO LOURENCO, BRAZIL (Resende)

Pres.: Jose Mascarenhas de Oliveira, Avenida Cdr. Costa Pereira.

SANTA MARIA, ARGENTINA (Catamarca)

Pres.: Arturo Giménez.



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Speaking of Books—

[continued from page 36]

George C. Hellickson. Written by an economist and a newspaperman, this small book surveys the facts about guaranteed annual wages primarily from the community point of view—that is, in terms of what the plan means to business and professional men and to society in general, as well as to wage earners and their employers.

Postwar Wage Stabilization, compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. This is a useful manual of recent studies and discussions of wage problems after the war, prepared for reference use.

AMERICA IN WARTIME

The Superfortress Is Born, by Thomas Collison. This is the exciting and significant story of one of America's most spectacular wartime achievements, told in terms of ideas, designs, men, and machines, with rich abundance of concrete detail and excellent photographic illustrations.

My Brother Americans, by Carlos P. Romulo, a Past Vice-President of Rotary International.* The dynamic lecturer whom many thousands of Americans have heard in the past two years has been studying America as he travelled and talked. In this book, readable and inspiring like his earlier *I Saw the Fall of The Philippines* and *Mother America*, he tells us what he has seen and felt. I thought these sentences especially worth remembering: "Yes, Bataan was everywhere. We had felt ourselves alone on that war-racked peninsula, but we had not been alone. . . . Every mile travelled, every person I met who had been in The Philippines, made me realize more completely that we had not been alone and that no man is ever alone. Somewhere, all he suffers or hopes for is shared."

* * *

Books mentioned, publishers and prices:

The Russia I Believe In, Samuel N. Harner (University of Chicago Press, \$3.50).—*Russia Is No Riddle*, Edmund Stevens Greenberg, \$3).—*The Pattern of Soviet Power*, Edgar Snow (Random House, \$2.75).—*Mission to Moscow*, Joseph E. Davies (Pocket Books, 25c).—*Russia*, Bernard Pares (Penguin Books, 25c).—*Russia and the Peace*, Bernard Pares (Macmillan, \$2.50).—*Round Trip to Russia*, Walter Graebner (Lippincott, \$3).—*The Theory and Practice of Earning a Living*, John F. Wharton (Simon & Schuster, \$2.50).—*Men at Work*, Stuart Chase and Marian Tyler Chase (Harcourt, Brace, \$2).—*The Small Home of Tomorrow*, Paul R. Williams (Murray & Gee, \$3).—*Guaranteed Annual Wages*, Jack Chernick and George C. Hellickson (University of Minnesota Press, \$2.50).—*Postwar Wage Stabilization*, compiled by Julia E. Johnsen (H. W. Wilson, \$1.25).—*The Superfortress Is Born*, Thomas Collison (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$3).—*My Brother Americans*, Carlos P. Romulo (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50).

* For recent articles by General Romulo in THE ROTARIAN, see *The Lesson of Leyte*, February, 1945, and *I Have Talked to America*, December, 1943.



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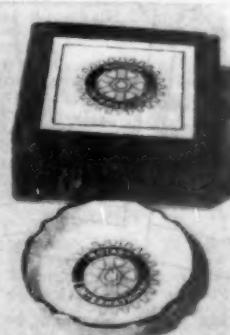
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Hitching Post

MANY a hobbyist—in collecting coins, firearms, cow brands, and antique furniture—also collects a great deal of historical information as a by-product. But here's a man who deliberately sets out to collect history—and just incidentally picks up some coin in the process.

DOLPH SHANER, a Joplin, Missouri, Rotarian and insurance man, has had a flair for history since his schoolboy days. History recitations and quizzes usually netted him grades of 100, which, he points out, was fortunate. "They sort of offset" less favorable marks in other subjects.

ROTARIAN SHANER has always found historical facts interesting reading, particularly if the material is of local interest. So, naturally, he believes there is a place in every community for an authority on local history. And that is what he has become. He admits that the idea might not fascinate the outsider, but adds that as soon as a hobbyist wades into such a plan, there is an impelling force that keeps him always on the alert in his accumulation of information.

The best sources for this information, he has found, are old newspaper files, city and county records, the State Historical Society, and, of course, the public library.

In the real-estate department of his business he finds that abstracts, wills, affidavits, and records of litigation furnish interesting information, for the buyer of a piece of property usually en-

joys reading an outline of the history of the property: when it was homesteaded and by whom, its successive owners a farm land, when it was platted to become a part of the city, etc.

ROTARIAN SHANER finds newspaper eager to use articles of local historical interest when well written, and he copy rights the best of his stories. If they are favorably accepted by the public he issues them in pamphlet form and distributes them in various ways. Some he sells and others he distributes as advertising matter for his insurance business.

When townspeople learn of his hobby, many of them come to his aid, bringing in old photographs or papers which they have preserved. Inquiries to the Chamber of Commerce seeking to locate "misplaced" friends or relatives, or for information regarding "old stuff" are usually referred to ROTARIAN SHANER, who has spoken on local history before various civic groups, and has conducted a historical quiz before the Joplin Rotary Club.

Some of the titles which he has used in his historical pamphlets include *Sherwood—the Ghost Town*, *John Baxter of Baxter Springs*, *Old Peace Church and Cemetery*, and *Old Reding's Mill*. Two more now in preparation are *East Joplin-West Joplin Feud* and *Reding*.

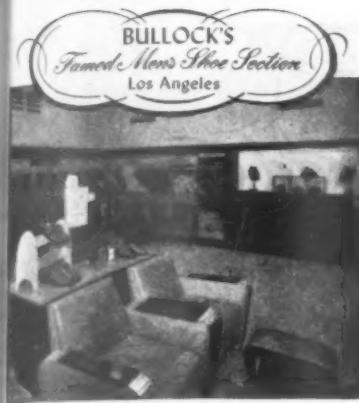


Shaner



A FEW of Rotarian Dolph Shaner's pamphlets. Each contains some 3,000 to 6,000 words on a local subject, is small enough to

serve as an envelope "stuffer," and is literally stuffed full of history. Many a Joplinite prizes them in his home library.



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Some hobbies are selfish, as they exclude others and benefit only the devotee, ROTARIAN SHANER believes. He feels that the ideal hobby is one that brings some pleasure to others as well as to the hobbyist.

What's Your Hobby?

Listing your name and hobby here may bring you new friends—hobbyists with the same interests as your own. There's only one requisite: that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family. And THE GROOM makes only one request: that you acknowledge any correspondence which you may receive as the result of the listing.

Pen Pals; Postcards: Marjorie Gulick (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals anywhere in world; interested in postcards and in portrait and fashion sketching), 34633 Ash St., Wayne, Mich., U.S.A.

Pen Pals; Stamps: John Le Baron (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pals outside of U.S.A. and Canada; collects stamps, coins, and firearms; will trade), Valley Ford, Calif., U.S.A.

Lapidary: Grover C. Shick (interested in cutting and polishing stones; would welcome small stones to polish from Rotary Clubs; will exchange), % Christiana Lodge, Edwarsburg, Mich., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Mary Cecile Ward (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals, boys and girls, the world over), Bladenboro, N.C., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Derek Musgrave (12-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in America), P. O. Box 15, Wollongong, Australia.

Pen Pals; Postcards: Betty Mead (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals; collects postcards, interested in movie "stars"), 237 N. Prospect St., Ypsilanti, Mich., U.S.A.

Stamps; Postcards: Sylvia Cunningham (daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 14; interested in stamps, postcards, and movie "stars"), 35 Blake St., Presque Isle, Me., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Joan Potter (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls throughout the world), Indian Hills, Louisville 7, Ky., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Bill Scarbrough (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wants members for pen-pal club; will correspond in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and English), Box 223, Lewisburg, Tenn., U.S.A.

Clay Sculpture: Marylee Becker (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in clay sculpture; wishes to correspond with other young people same age), 909 San Gabriel, Azusa, Calif., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Marian Boyce (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people throughout the world), 194 Bagot St., Apt. 2, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Medical Science: Eileen Moore (daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with doctors and others interested in medical science), 3229 Gaylord Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa., U.S.A.

Bottles; Penells; Bells: Mrs. Keith K. Ambrose (wife of Rotarian—collects bottles less than four inches tall, odd pencils, whistles, cookie cutters, bells), 430 N. Third St., Klamath Falls, Ore., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Nancy Eastwood (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with other young people, especially those interested in stamp collecting and outdoor sports), P. O. Box 23, Murwillumbah, Australia.

U. S. Army Patches: Alan Ferguson (12-year-old grandson of Rotarian—collects U. S. Army patches and medals), 813 Plymouth Place, Ocean City, N.J., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Ida Marie Dyer (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends of same age), Mountain Home, Ark., U.S.A.

Shoulder Patches: André E. Fatula (collects military shoulder patches and regimental insignia), Hotel Woodruff, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

Stamps: J. M. Tedford, M.D. (collects stamps; especially interested in West Indies), Kimberley, B.C., Canada.

Pen Pals: Mary Stieren (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls 13 to 18 years of age), Box 374, Orleans, Nebr., U.S.A.

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My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1. The following story is from Mrs. John C. Woodworth, whose husband is a member of the Pendleton, Oregon, Rotary Club.

The usual crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance to a circus tent, jostling and trying to get a view of the interior. A man standing nearby watched them for a few moments; then, walking up to the ticket taker, he put his hand in his pocket and said, with an air of authority, "Count these boys as they pass."

The gatekeeper did as requested, and when the last one had gone in, he turned and said, "Twenty-eight, sir."

"Good!" said the man, smiling, as he walked away. "I thought I guessed right."

Rival

Alas that it should come to this—
On me he drops a fleeting kiss,

A cursory and casual thing,
Then rushes out to his gardening.

O how my heart begins to harden
Each time I contemplate our garden—

I never thought to live to see
A turnip triumph over me!

—MAY RICHSTONE

Versenigma

Spelled out, the letters mentioned in the following will produce the name of a member of an organization rather well known to readers of this publication:
My first is in fork, but not in knife,
My second's in son, but not in wife.
My third is in seat, but not in chair,
My fourth is in what, but not in where.
My fifth is in girl, but not in men,
My sixth is in ink, but not in pen.
My seventh's in page, but not in book,
My eighth is in seen, but not in look.

Hidden Director

By placing the last name of 13 Directors of Rotary International in the proper position one above the other, the complete name of the 14th Director will be found. Here are the full names of all 14 Directors (which include the President and Vice-Presidents) in alphabetical order: Ernesto Santos Bastos, Carl E. Bolte, Irvin W. Cubine, Carlos Hoerning, Fred K. Jones, J. Domingo Leonardi, Carl W. Millward, T. J. Rees, Herbert J. Taylor, C. Harald Trolle, Chengting T.

Wang, T. A. Warren, Richard H. Wel Geoffrey A. Wheable.

The answers to these puzzles will be found on page 63.

The Queen of Swat

When vows are taken, she insists
They'll always please each other;
No clashing words, no clutching fist.
No running home to mother.
But she may find, as cares increase
And milder grow the kisses,
That only spinsters live in peace—
No hits, no runs—no Mrs.

—WILLIAM W. PRATT

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Hard Day

A salesman came home the other evening and dropped wearily into his favorite chair.

"What a day!" he sighed. "I had a lot of hard, tough customers, but I talked them out of buying."—The Houn' Dog, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

That's the Trouble

"My advice to you, Colonel, is to go through the movements of driving without using the ball," said the golf instructor.

"My dear fellow," answered the colonel, "that's precisely the trouble I'm trying to overcome."—Rotary Bulletin, TIPTON, INDIANA.

Not Much Missed

An old man who had suffered a stroke recently said: "Oh, I'm feelin' fair to middlin' these days. No pain, eatin' and sleepin' right well, and able to drive to



"MY MOTHER'S plant made 500 planes, while yours only made 343, so there!"

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town, fetch the groceries, and go to church." As an afterthought he added, "Of course, my mind is gone, but I don't miss it much."—Buzz Saw.

Poetic Truth

A sign in an Indiana hotel room read as follows: "This hotel is fully equipped with automatic sprinklers. Statistics show that loss of life never occurs in a sprinklered building. In case of fire, you may get wet, but you won't get burned."

To which a witty guest affixed the following:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
Statistics guard my slumber deep;
If I should die, I'm not concerned,
I may get wet, but I won't get burned."

—The Accelerator

One Minute . . . \$2

Two dollars for one minute's work is, you will agree, pretty good pay. But that's the rate for the person who takes a minute to write a last line to finish off the bobtailed limerick below and has it adjudged one of the three best submitted. Send your line—or lines—to The Fixer, in care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Entries are due no later than November 1.—Gears Editors.

Joy Ahoy!

Why wait till you've nothing to do
Before helping a lad good and true?
For there's much first-class joy
In helping a boy.

Wise Guy

Once in a while a man is with honor in his own country! Such a one was Jim Guy (introduced to readers in THE ROTARIAN for June). Recall the lines written about him?

Jim Guy is the man who, we find,
Has his Rotary job on his mind.

When we ask for reports
On work, funds, or sports,

For their last lines to complete the verse about Jim—and considered by THE FIXER as the best—the following contributors have each received \$2:
We get them, all trimmed of the rind.

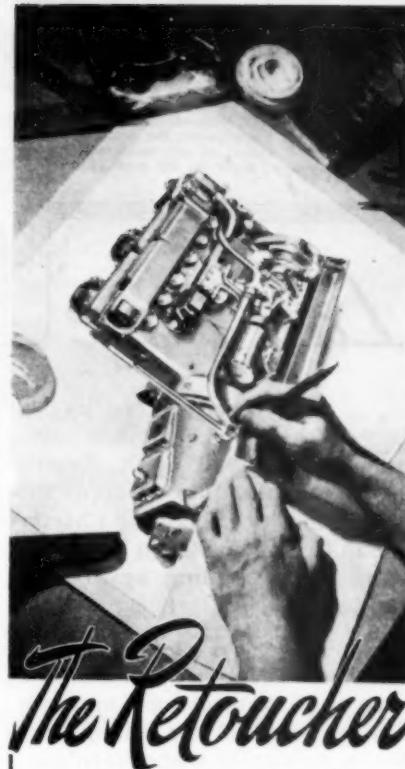
(Alfred F. Parker, a member of the Rotary Club of Portland, Oregon.)
He's one "Guy" who's never behind!

(Howard Clark, a member of the Rotary Club of Springdale, Arkansas.)
He delivers them, all sealed and signed.
(Joseph R. Gaza, Tulsa, Oklahoma.)

Answers to Puzzles on Page 62

VERSENIGMA: Rotarian.

HIDDEN DIRECTOR: C. Harald Trolle, of Kalmar, Sweden. C-ubine (Irvin W., of Martinsville, Virginia); w-H-eable (Geoffrey A., of London, Ontario, Canada); w-A-rren (T. A., of Wolverhampton, England); h-e-R-ning (Carlos, of Santiago, Chile); w-A-ng (Cheng-Ting T., of Chungking, China); w-e-L-is (Richard H., of Pocatello, Idaho); leonar-D-i (J. Domingo, of Maracaibo, Venezuela); bas-T-os (Ernesto Santos, of Lisbon, Portugal); millwa-R-d (Carl L., of Milton, Pennsylvania); j-O-nes (Fred K., of Spokane, Washington); tay-L-or, Herbert J., of Chicago, Illinois); bo-L-e (Carl E., of Slater, Missouri); r-E-es (T. J., of Swansea, Wales).



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The Four Objects of Rotary

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster: (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service. (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society. (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life. (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Last Page Comment

SOMETHING TO PASTE
in your hat is the closing paragraph, on page 10, of Dr. Evatt's article. It puts into 40 words the gist of the truth about the Charter of San Francisco. Turn back to it. It is worth reading again—and quoting.

TO GET LIGHT ON
The United Nations organization, look up a history book and run through the chapter telling how dominant victors of the Napoleonic struggles—the world war of the 19th Century—settled things. Nobody could challenge their power. Relatively, they were as strong as World War II's Big Five—the United States, Russia, Britain, China, and France. Leagued in an alliance, they could redraw the map without regard to the small powers, and they did. This time the dominant victors could have done the same, but they did not.

It is true that they made a power alliance in time of war which they proposed to maintain in time of peace. But *by their own volition*, this alliance has become the core of an international organization of all "peace-loving nations," large and small. Four Big States (the United States, Russia, Britain, and China) invited more than 40 of the less powerful nations to help set it up, and the testimony of Dr. Evatt and others representing them is that their voices at San Francisco were as loud as any. Of the hundreds of amendments offered to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals at San Francisco, only 28 were jointly offered by the Big Five. The effect of virtually all amendments adopted was to modify or to provide checks on prerogatives which the alliance had the force to reserve to itself if it had so desired.

Even in the Security Council, wherein is concentrated the coercive element of the United Nations, two of the smaller-power members must vote with the Big Five before action is possible. Count Metternich, who piloted the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15, must have rolled over in his grave at that!

TO CONCENTRATE
the peace-keeping responsibility on a very small group of nations is sensible, because they are industrially and militarily strong, to discharge that responsibility, seemed to make sense to the delegates at the San Francisco Conference. But they also acted upon the belief that the eradication of wars depends on the progressive reduction of the causes of wars. That is why they set up the Economic and Social Council.

If the Security Council can keep peace on the earth for a few years, maybe the Economic and Social Council will make further wars unnecessary and improbable.

That is the big hope.

IF THERE'S
a lack of understanding between the educator and the layman, it isn't always exclusively the latter's fault. One thing that contributes to it, says Edgar G. Doudna, a veteran educationist and Rotarian of Madison, Wisconsin, "is the heavy, dull, colorless, stodgy writing found in educational books and articles." In an article in *The Educational Forum*, Rotarian Doudna offers this example: Instead of saying simply, "It's easy to forget," the educator writes, "Not in the visual arcana of the most eidetic cortex can permanent, immutable images be stored for retrospective reference." If school

problems are to be solved, schoolmen and parents must meet each other halfway. In his good-humored way, Rotarian Doudna has, we think, pointed out one obstacle in the path of that meeting.

CHENGTING T. WANG

of Chungking, China, a former ambassador from his country to the United States, is currently the Second Vice-President of Rotary International. Though his cousin was missed at the International Assembly in Chicago, the President Richard H. Wells reminded listeners of Rotarian Wang's analysis of service:

(1) Instinctive—the type that parents give to their children; (2) compulsory—the sort that men give because of practical necessities—e.g., making a living; and (3) voluntary—the kind that men offer because they want to and without thought of personal gain. The latter is the only service for which one deserves credit, Rotarian Wang believes; it is the Rotary kind.

PRESIDENT TOM WARREN

wife has a wit that may account for the name by which she is known to her legion of friends "Ginger." In an informal, after-luncheon talk at the recent International Assembly she remarked that Rotary, like charity, begins at home—but that many Rotary projects "stop there too, being too weak to travel."

- Your Editor

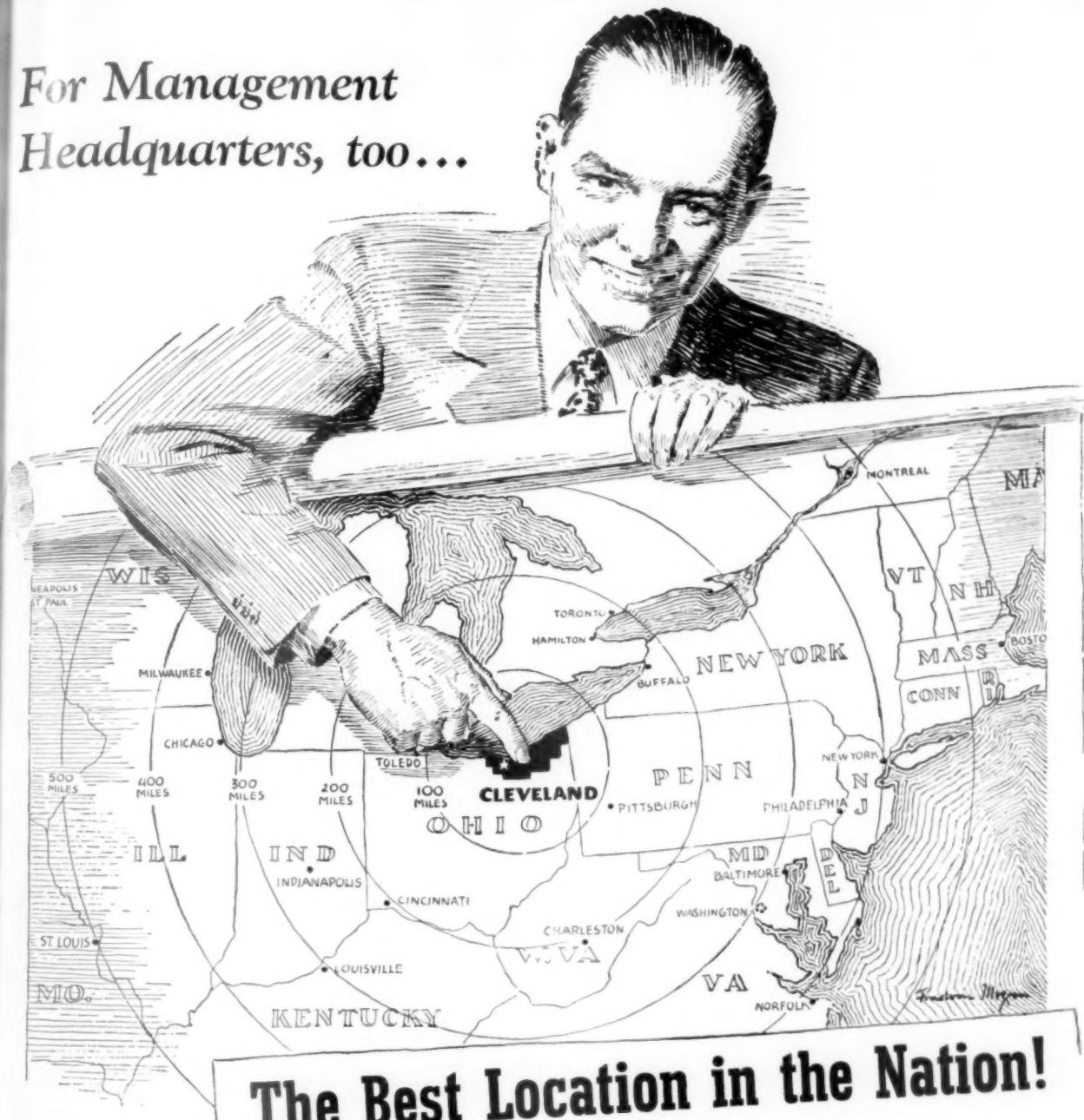
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We are jubilant, relieved, and thankful that the war has been won. We should be. But we do well to temper our joy with the sobering reflection that wars have been won before—but never a peace.

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